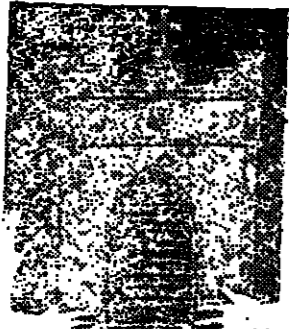


## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Cloak and digger**  
David Hart urges Neil Kinnock to wrest back his mantle from the opposition usurper Scargill

**Put asunder**  
Wednesday Page looks at marriages split by the Church



**Rhyme and reason**  
Spectrum savours the top of the poetry pops

**End game**  
Stuart Jones previews England's last football match against Wales in the British Championship

## UK trade falls into red

Britain's balance of trade in goods slid £207m into the red in March, after a £569m surplus in February. There was an estimated surplus of £250m in "invisible" exports, and quarterly figures suggest little overall change in the balance of trade in goods.

Page 17

## May challenge

Solidarity has instructed its supporters to disrupt today's government-organized May rallies with street demonstrations.

Page 5

## Queen's D-Day

The Queen will sail to France in the Royal Yacht to mark the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day landings.

Page 2



## Chip shop stand

MPs sprang to the defence of fish and chips but failed by 241 votes to 139 to stop the Chancellor levying VAT on takeaway food.

Page 2

## Chad deal

Colonel Gaddafi offered on French television to end Libya's presence in Chad. France would then have no pretext for keeping its troops there, he said.

Page 2

## £200m sale

The National Health Service may raise up to £200m from the sale of empty property owned by health authorities.

Page 2

## Car bonus hope

Ford dealers expect the company to match factory bonuses paid by General Motors and Austin Rover.

Page 2

## Essex on form

Essex, last year's county cricket champions, beat Hampshire by 10 wickets in their first match of the season. Foster and Pringle shared seven wickets.

Page 22

## Leader page 13

Letters: On Libyan affair, from Mr O. Miles and Dr F. A. Mann; *The Observer*, from Mr W. Clark; and others; Cadogan; *Le Monde*; *Scalnik*; London Zoo.

Features, pages 10-12

Israeli terrorists at bay: bringing stability to Africa: Roger Scruton sounds an architectural call to arms. Spectrum: fall of the LSD empire. Fashion: going butch.

Computer Horizons, page 21

China keys into technology: IBM awaits anti-trust decision: working from home with a micro and a phone.

Obituary, page 14

Air Commodore P. Fullard, Dr McRae.

News	2-4	Night Sky	14
Arts	5-8	Parliament	4
Books	14, 20	Science	14
Business	14	Sport	22-24
Church	16-20	TV & Radio	27
Court	14	Theatre, etc	27
Crossword	28	Weather	28
		Wills	14

# Police force way into Bureau but find no explosives

By Stewart Tendler and David Nicholson-Lord

Police explosives experts gave the Libyan People's Bureau a provisional "all clear" last night four hours after forcing their way in and beginning a search for booby-traps.

Scotland Yard said: "We cannot declare it completely safe as yet but checks so far indicate no sign of explosives at all."

All the rooms in the embassy, between 70 and 80, had been searched and a preliminary check had revealed nothing. The building would probably be declared safe today but was unlikely to be finally cleared for several days, the Yard said.

In the meantime, police operations in the St James's Square building are being scaled down. Fire and ambulance services left by 8pm and are not expected to return today.

Army and police explosives experts had forced their way into the bureau shortly after 4pm. The bureau had been "secured" and doors locked.

Entry to the bureau, a Georgian building, was made when an Army expert fired remotely a shotgun placed against the lock on a outside door. The door was forced with crowbars and police and engineers went in.

The operation was watched by a Saudi Arabian diplomat. Police also forced their way

into the basement garage, which opens onto Babmaes Street.

On Sunday the Yard forecast that the search would start at first light, but it was delayed while officers were briefed and arrangements completed.

Then there appeared a convoy of Royal Engineer vehicles carrying a bomb disposal team. Six vehicles pulled in to Babmaes Street to join a ambulance, police van and a

Letters page 13

fire engine. A Royal Navy van also delivered X-ray equipment.

Gas to the bureau, which lost its diplomatic status at midnight on Sunday, was cut off. Restrictions were retained on the use of offices in the square and many staff were turned away yesterday morning.

Despite fears of what the bureau might contain, security relaxed during the day and at one stage 1 and another journalist walked to the rear of the bureau before we were challenged. We found soldiers discussing their operation and a small garage opened in which the Libyans had left a Volkswagen van.

A telephone had been rigged out into the street. The van was brought out into Jermyn Street after the interior had been stripped for concealed weapons or explosives. It bore a

parking ticket from the day before the siege of the bureau began two weeks ago.

As the shotgun was fired, people in Jermyn Street were kept back, but many workers in St James's Square had been sent home.

The Yard said that no key had been passed over and they did not want to enter through the front of the building.

As soldiers, policemen and the Yard's civilian explosives staff moved through the bureau there were forecasts that the search and forensic tests could take days.

The Army is likely to have brought robot equipment and devices to defuse explosives. Dogs trained to sniff out explosives were kept close to the building yesterday.

Commander William Huckleby, head of the Yard's anti-terrorist squad, is in overall command of the operation. Access to St James's Square will continue to be restricted today.

One of the two British diplomats in Tripoli described the atmosphere in the Libyan capital as "relaxed" yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Mr George Anderson, aged 47, started work yesterday in the British interests section of the Italian Embassy, but he said, on the telephone: "We don't have a desk or a chair yet."

## International action sought

# Campaign to foil hit squads

By Henry Stanhope and Julian Haviland

The Government is pressing ahead with measures to reduce the threat from Libyan "hit squads" in Britain, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to outline his hopes for international cooperation on the issue in Parliament today.

A process of consultation with the United States and other Nato allies has started and the subject is likely to figure prominently at tomorrow's Chancellors' summit meeting between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

Whitehall continues to show concern over the large number of so-called Libyan students in Britain and other countries, and Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, gave warning a week ago that the Government was clamping down on the number of visas issued to Libyans who want to come here.

The Reagan administration, which has so far failed to win support for joint anti-Libyan action from the allies, can now see its opportunity to mobilize the worried Europeans.

The six-monthly meeting of Nato foreign ministers in Washington in four weeks will provide an important forum for considering a joint policy.

Another possibility arises at the economic summit in London early next month.

Officials admit to great difficulties. The Italians, for instance, are concerned by the large number of Libyan "students" in their country, but have also to think of up to 20,000 Italians said to be working in Libya.

Their position is further complicated by the fact that Italy is acting as the protecting power for British interests after the breakdown in diplomatic relations between London and Tripoli.

But the British Government feels it cannot wait for international agreement to tighten the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. This could take years and there is no guarantee that the results would be effective.

The answer would therefore seem to lie with concerted action by the Western allies, who have good cause to worry about the problem.

Sir Geoffrey is expected to tell the Commons today what genuine hopes he has in that direction.

And the Commons select Committee on foreign affairs will tomorrow consider a

proposal from its chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw, that it should carry out an investigation of the Vienna Convention.

It is likely to discuss whether the Government should press for international action, or whether there may be scope for domestic legislation to prevent abuse of the diplomatic bag.

A further government statement will be made in the Commons today by Mr Brittan, who is expected to give an account not only of the search by the police and the Royal Engineers of the Libyan People's Bureau, but also of his department's plans to keep Libyans in Britain under surveillance.

Last week, Mr Brittan answered for the Foreign Office as well as for his own department, during Sir Geoffrey's absence in the Far East. But it was agreed yesterday that it would be wiser for the Government to return to normal, and for Sir Geoffrey to speak on the international aspects of the issue.

Neither minister will have much to announce, and their appearance in the Commons seem to have been decided in recognition of the anxieties of MPs of all parties.

## Zola Budd not to meet Princess

By Alan Hamilton

Zola Budd, the South African-born athlete who has become a British Olympic hopeful, has been excluded from a list of sports personalities who will meet Princess Anne at an Olympic fund-raising dinner in London tonight.

She will be a paying guest at the Sports Hall at the Grosvenor House Hotel, as a member of a 20-strong party organized by the *Daily Mail*.

Princess Anne, as President of the British Olympic Association, will be guest of honour at the dinner and dance and at a private reception before.

Although Buckingham Palace said yesterday that the Princess was always happy to meet anyone, it is understood that when the matter was raised by the ball's organizers, the Palace indicated that such a meeting could be seen as highly undiplomatic.

Brigadier Noel Nangle, chairman of the Sports Aid Foundation which is organizing tonight's event with the British Olympic Association and the Central Council for Physical Recreation, said yesterday: "We thought that, if we asked Miss Budd to the official reception, she would be asked as to what entitled her to be there."

"As Miss Budd is not at this stage a recognized British sports star, she is not being invited to the reception. Naturally we hope that in the future she will attain such a status."

Miss Budd has been asked to take part in a mini-marathon on May 20 at Bramshall, in the New Forest in Hampshire, where she hid while waiting for British citizenship.

## Shell pulls out of petrol war with 3.5p rise

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Shell petrol goes up by more than 3.5p a gallon from today as the strength of the dollar against the pound forces a halt in the petrol price war.

Shell, which has 20 per cent of the British market, with 3,008 filling stations, has raised the official price of its four-star to 187.8p from 184.1p, although prices in some areas will be lower as localized promotions continue.

The other major oil companies, Esso, BP, Mobil and Texaco, face the same problem of rising costs and poor returns.

and are expected to follow suit. But in 1983 BP was forced to retreat from a price rise of more than 3p a gallon when no other company followed.

The stronger dollar has meant that oil companies are now paying around £21.43p a barrel for crude, compared with £19.61 in February.

Shell has increased its market share over the past two months with its "Make Money" promotion, but describes petrol profits as "negligible" - £18m on sales of £1.1 billion in 1983, a return of 1½ per cent.

## Jazz world bids farewell to Count Basie

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Harlem and the jazz world turned out in force yesterday to say a joyful and dignified farewell to the beloved "Count" who illuminated the history of both.

The final music for William James Basie, the giant of big-band swing, long ago elevated to the jazz peerage, was played, as he had requested, at Abyssinian Baptist Church, in the heart of Harlem.

It was here in Harlem, in its faded musical heyday, that he learnt much of his jazz, sitting literally at the feet of Fats Waller, watching the great man's footwork on a cinema organ.

Big names and lesser names of jazz mingled with thousands of ordinary people who crowded inside and outside the church. "Count Basie," the preacher at the service said, "Has presented us with an opportunity for celebration. We do



Count Basie: Harlem gave him a musical goodbye

not often have the chance to celebrate a great life like this."

It was a brilliant day and a splendid occasion, very much a Harlem occasion with its evocation of the era when this district of New York was a



Search party: Royal Engineers in St James's Square

## Rail union will fight workshop closures

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders will today be told of plans for a severe cutback of railway workshops, which could put 12,000 jobs at risk over the next four years. The unions last night pledged to fight the closure plan.

British Rail Engineering Ltd (BREL) will outline its business plan for the next four years this afternoon but the National Union of Railwaymen predicted that 6,000 jobs will disappear over the next 18 months and that the Swindon engine works, at one time a world focus for railway engineering, will close.

The union also said that its information showed other workshops at Derby and Glasgow were under threat. The union is bound by a conference decision to resist workshop closure by industrial action if necessary, and early meetings to implement that decision are planned.

Today's meeting, at which the company is expected to outline its strategy for the next four years, is one of a series of regular consultative meetings that senior industrial relations executives in BREL held with the unions.

Mr Andrew Dodds, the railwaymen's assistant general secretary, said last night: "BREL is part of the total railway industry and we are certainly not going to sit back and allow this to happen without doing something about it."

He said that in the larger term the 12,000 jobs at risk, out of the present 27,000-strong workforce, included 2,000 from a merger of two big works in

Derby and 900 jobs from a rationalization of the Glasgow repair and maintenance workshops. "We believe BR is planning a total rundown of the workshops," Mr Dodds said.

BREL said last night that it was not able to confirm or deny Mr Dodds's claims. It would be making no official comment until after this afternoon's meeting. However, company officials point to the lack of work in the workshops.

The company relies on British Rail for about 85 to 90 per cent of its business, which is the repair and maintenance of engines and rolling stock and the building of new equipment. BR's cost-cutting programme has had an important impact on that work, although the company's export business has been doing well, with orders worth £30m due for delivery this year.

A key factor in the BREL cutback plan is BR's decision to replace about 2,000 diesel multiple units by 1986 which have asbestos insulation. Part of the replacement order, probably amounting to two thirds of the present fleet, could well go to the private sector.

An immediate order for 100 three-car sets of diesel units has been put out to tender with BREL competing against Metro-Cammell, of Birmingham. Unions and senior management believe BR may have to take the political decision of awarding the contract to the private company, which has recently lost a big Far Eastern order.

Railway Town, back page

## £350 for engines valued at £¾m

By Richard Evans

Vulcan bomber engines valued at £745,000 each having been sold for a scrap value of £350 each, the Ministry of Defence's top civil servant revealed to MPs last night.

Sir Clive Whitmore, Permanent Under Secretary at the Ministry, said that 175 of the Olympus engines, held in store, had been disposed of over the past year at the knock-down price, following the withdrawal of the Vulcan from active service.

The engine sales proved the inadequacy of the existing system for updating the value of MoD stores year by year, which led to figures "which have no relation to what goes on in the real world."

Sir Clive, former Principal Private Secretary to Mrs Thatcher, was quizzed critically by the all-party public accounts select committee on the MoD's much-criticised system of holding surplus stocks and spares for the three armed services.

A report by the controller and auditor general, Sir Gordon Downey, disclosed the MoD holds 2.5 million items in stock, some of them 40 years old, worth more than £5,000m. The overall stocks amounted to about three years' supply and cost a national £500m a year in capital interest.

Sir Clive admitted that in some areas holdings of stocks were much too large. "There are areas where we got our calculations wrong."

He confirmed that of £169m of military stores destroyed by fire last year at the Army's Central Ordnance Depot at Donnington, Shropshire, only £51m was being replaced. The rest had proved to be obsolescent, close to withdrawal from service, subject to falling demand, or surplus to requirements.

Sir Clive said the level of stores had to reflect the possibility that Britain might in the future be at war. But he told MPs "that a wide-ranging review was under way" to try and improve the MoD's system of stocks and spares.

"But we are never going to suddenly reach a plateau of perfection. The inventory is too long and too complex for us ever to be able to say we cannot manage it any better."

## Teachers' pay talks break down

By Colin Hughes

Teachers' pay talks broke down yesterday after all six teachers' unions rejected an improved 4.5 per cent offer and employers refused to go to arbitration.

The teachers' unanimity over fighting for a better offer or arbitration means that the dispute is unlikely to be resolved until management agree to arbitration.

The two main teachers' unions begin action today, disrupting thousands of schools, but the management clearly hopes many teachers will not join in.

Mr Douglas McAvoy, leader of the teachers' panel, and deputy general secretary of the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, said unions were "disappointed and dismayed" that the employers had shown no faith in their own arguments that 4.5 per cent was this year's ceiling, and had refused arbitration.

Mr Philips Merridale, leader of the employers, said they could not agree to arbitration because arbitrators could not find any extra money. The 4.5 per cent offer was more than most local authorities could afford and would lead to thousands of lost teachers' jobs.

Scottish teachers and college lecturers had settled for 4.5 per cent and would not disrupt schools.

Action by the NUT will mean thousands of unsupervised schoolchildren being sent home at lunchtime and many more missing individual classes.

The talks are in deadlock because, under new negotiation rules, both sides must agree to arbitration. The unions, although they have claimed 31 per cent to restore lost ground, have said they would accept 7.5 per cent.

Neither side was prepared to budge yesterday and Mr Nigel Be Gruchy, deputy general secretary of the 120,000-member National Association of Schoolmasters/Unions of Women Teachers, said it would mean a "long hot summer of discontent."

Mr McAvoy said the employers' intransigence had intensified the teachers' anger and 4.5 per cent was now considered totally inadequate.

Even the moderate Professional Association of Teachers, with 20,000 members, voted to reject it.

## Lebanon breakthrough

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

In a surprise announcement late last night, Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister-designate of Lebanon, announced the formation of a new Government.

The Cabinet will include the leaders of all the main warring factions, and its primary goal will be "national unity". Mr Karami, a Sunni Muslim, made the announcement in an address to the nation.

He said that among the new Cabinet's members would be Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader; Mr Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim leader, former President Camille Chamoun, and Mr Pierre Gemayel, father of the President and head of the right-wing Phalange Party.

"Excuse me, do you know where Manchester is?"

"Yes it's just outside the Piccadilly"

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## Health service aims to raise £200m by sale of empty property

From Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent, Harrogate

The Government is planning to raise up to £200m for the National Health Service by selling empty houses owned by health authorities.

The move was announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, at the Royal College of Nursing's annual congress in Harrogate, where he was jeered and slow-hand-clapped as he told nurses they would have to wait for news of their pay award, due on April 1.

Mr Fowler said a Rayner scrutiny report showed that the health service owns property worth well over £1,000m.

The report recommends that of the 11,000 units of accommodation, only 39,000 need to be retained for first-year student nurses, some junior doctors and some other uses. The remainder could be sold to raise anything between £170m and £750m.

Mr Fowler said yesterday that he plans to publish the report for consultation in the next two or three weeks. But he concentrated mainly on the empty property owned by the Health Service, rather than on the report's more radical proposals. He said the report showed

that more than 20 per cent of the accommodation was empty at any one time, compared with the 2 per cent that local authorities regard as acceptable.

"It is quite clear that we cannot go on as we are, sitting on valuable assets which we may not need. It is altogether sensible to see if such surplus resources cannot be released for patient care."

The report has aroused fears among nurses that many nurses' homes may be sold off, but Mr Fowler said: "In some places and for some staff we must continue to provide accommodation, and in some cases better accommodation." Some of the money raised could be used to improve the remaining property.

He gave the impression that action would be demanded of health authorities on empty property soon and that health authorities and bodies like the Royal College of Nursing would be consulted about what accommodation the health service needed.

Mr Trevor Clay, General Secretary of the Royal College of Nurses, said the college would want to run its own survey to confirm that 20 per

cent of the property was empty. But if that was right

the college, however, was concerned for student nurses and believed that big hospitals needed a pool of nurses living on campus to cope with accidents and terrorist attacks.

"We are not unsympathetic to other nurses who want to live in, but the majority when they qualify would prefer to live out. We would support that, but the problem is that often they cannot afford private sector rents or mortgages for anything up to ten years after they qualify."

If the Government encouraged greater cooperation with councils and housing associations to provide nurses' accommodation, something the Rayner report recommended, that would help greatly, he said.

On pay, Mr Fowler left the nurses, who have not had a pay rise for 18 months, angry and frustrated by telling them nothing of substance.

He would give no assurance on when the review body report, believed to recommend increases averaging between 6 and 8 per cent, would be published.

Letters, page 13

## Woolworth stores to sell houses

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

Woolworth, the high street store chain, is to start selling houses today when a property shop opens next to the DIY shelves at gardening supplies at its branch in Northfield, Birmingham.

It is the company's first such venture, and the concession to Mr Keith Ward, an estate agent, will be followed by several others in the Midlands. Property shops under the supervision of Mr Ward will open at branches in Birmingham city centre, Redditch, Worcester, Kidderminster and Stourbridge later this year.

Mr Roger Jones, Woolworth's director of administration, said yesterday the company had offered many concessions in its stores, including cigarettes, heel bars, double glazing companies and recently opticians' shops.

"It is good business for us. Mr Ward wants the space and will be paying rent. As far as we can see he will be offering a decent service at a competitive rate."

"We will be offering to sell properties at a fraction of the cost charged by estate agents, an estate agent working on a 2 per cent commission would charge about £600 for selling a £30,000 house, but our flat rate of £75 will apply whatever the asking price," a company spokesman explained.

For that £75, the firm is offering a complete service including for-sale boards, printed particulars, mailing to potential customers and also advice on the asking price. Builders and property developers are being offered special discounts.

## Rowland in a new Observer dispute

By John Witherow, and Stephen Taylor in Harare

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, proprietor of *The Observer*, found himself in a new conflict yesterday - with the newspaper's five independent directors. And for good measure, the Zimbabwe government launched another attack on the editor, Mr Donald Treford, for his reporting of alleged atrocities in Matabeleland.

The directors told a board meeting yesterday that they could not accept a reduction in salary from £4,000 to £1,000 because they saw it as an attack on their status.

Mr Rowland's representative on the board, Mr Terry Robinson, said that if they did not accept the cut he could not accept the consequences. And if the board voted in favour of the five directors, Mr Robinson would appoint new directors to reverse the decision at the next board meeting.

The dispute between the independent directors and Mr Rowland arose from Mr Treford's coverage of alleged atrocities in Matabeleland. The article was criticized publicly by Mr Rowland, who has extensive commercial interests in the region, and his intervention was censured by the directors.

On Sunday night, the editor was accused by a Zimbabwe government minister of lying and of not leaving Bulawayo on the night he gathered the material for his article.

*The Times* was alerted to the minister's speech by a telephone call from Mr Paul Spicer, a director of Louhr. When *The Times* called Zana, the Zimbabwe news agency in Harare, the reporter was told that Mr Rowland had called twice on Sunday evening to find out what the minister had said about his editor.

The Government's attack on *The Observer* is being seen in Zimbabwe as part of a new initiative to counter foreign press reports about alleged massacres.

The minister of information, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, told a rally that Mr Treford had gone to Zimbabwe to write a supplement and he doubted his version of account published in *The Observer*. We are still piecing together his movements in Bulawayo, but we know that he did not leave the city between the hours of 10pm and 2am as he said in his story. He was taken to a house in the Bulawayo area.

Even if Mr Treford and Mr Rowland had made peace, "we as a government would find it very difficult to work with Mr Treford again," the minister said. "He cheated us."

None of the specific allegations in Mr Treford's article, or in the other accounts of army brutality in the British and American press, have been denied by the authorities.

Despite repeated assurances by ministers that the curfew area will be thrown open, it remains off limits to journalists. As it has since the clampdown on February 3.



Mr Treford (left) and Mr Rowland

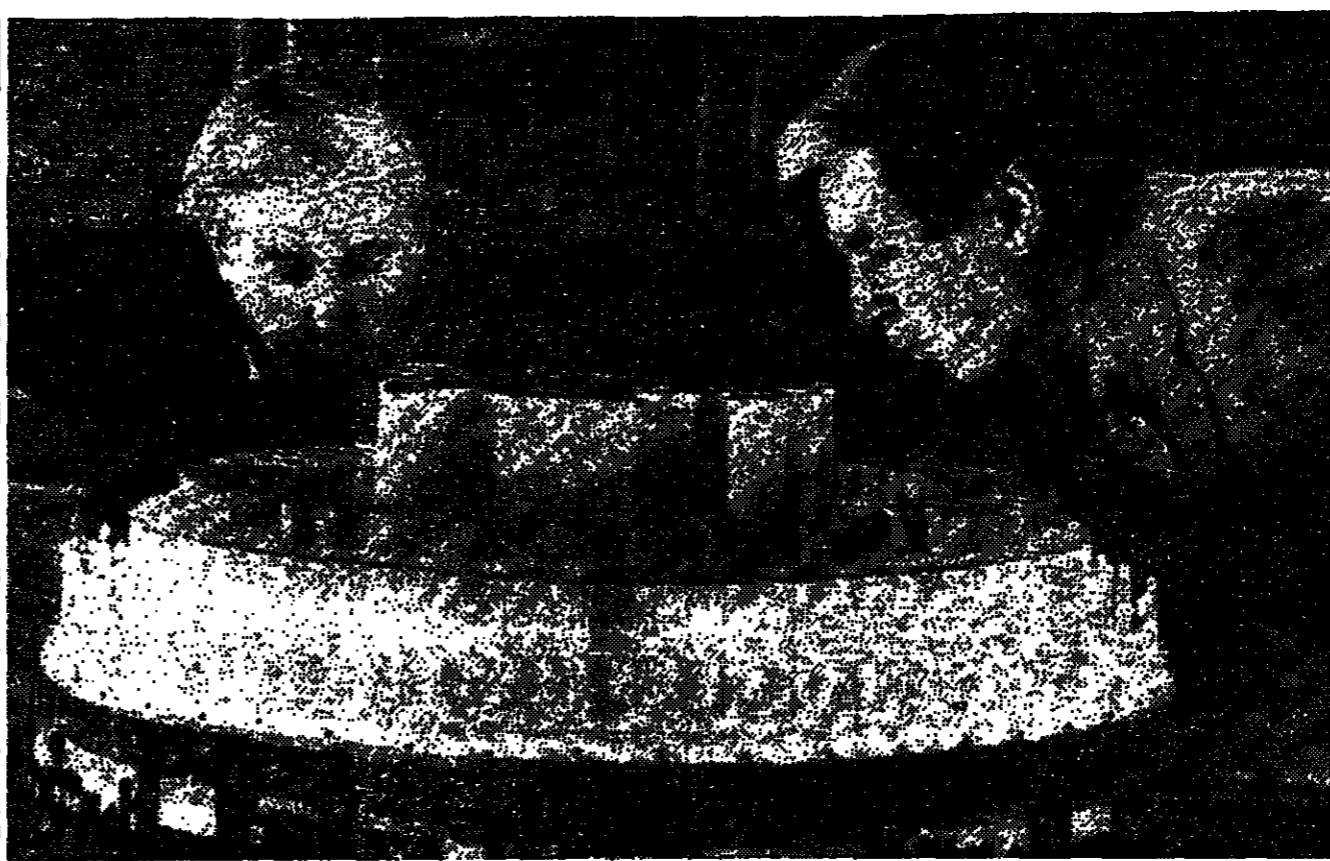
## Decisions about prosecutions to be made locally

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Local prosecutors will be responsible for most cases under the new national prosecution service, Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of Inner London magistrates that under the new service, which the Government hopes to start in 1985, many cases now referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions would be dealt with locally.

Local professional prosecutors would handle cases "such as homicides, for example, which really do not raise complex issues of law or policy," Mr Mellor said.



Mr Michael Manser and Mr Raymond Andrews launching the Festival of Architecture yesterday with a special cake (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## Giant cake designed by architect

An architect-designed cake weighing nearly 200lb was the main attraction at the launch of the Festival of Architecture in London yesterday (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

Mr Michael Manser, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Mr Raymond Andrews, chairman of the festival, blew out 150 candles around its 29in circumference - one candle for each year of the institute's history.

The cake was designed by the Assel Rowe-Parr Partnership and made by Dominique Pechon, of Patisserie Francaise, of Bayswater. It contains 110lb of cake mix, 35lb of marzipan, 12lb of royal icing, 40lb of caramel, and it took six-and-a-half hours to bake.

The base is three layers of blockbread, which was screwed, glued, and nailed together, itself weighing 45lb. The cake is being donated by the institute to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children and should be enough for 1,200 portions.

## The Stafford by-election Low-key Tory sure of victory

By Craig Seton

The anxious search by the Labour and Alliance candidates in the Stafford by-election for a spark to set their campaigns alight appears fruitless with two days' campaigning left. Confident Conservatives are preparing for a comfortable majority on Thursday.

Mr Michael Poulter, the Labour candidate, and Mr David Dunn, of the SDP/Alliance, claims to have discovered significant unease about the Prime Minister's style of leadership and record, but the size of any "Thatcher factor" protest vote can be expected to cut rather than seriously threaten the Conservatives' majority of more than 14,000, or 26 per cent.

That leaves the question whether the SDP can retain the second place Mr Dunn narrowly gained in last year's general election, or whether Mr Poulter and a resurgent Labour Party can close on the Conservatives once again.

Ms Margaret Thatcher sent a

letter of "best wishes for a resounding victory" yesterday to Mr Bill Cash, a solicitor and Conservative candidate. If Mr Cash, aged 43, delivers the victory he will become an MP at his first attempt.

He has fought a low-key campaign on the Government's record, making only occasional attacks on Labour's position on the miners' strike and the "uneasy" SDP-Liberal Alliance.

The comfortable mix of town and country in the constituency where unemployment at 8 per cent is below the national average has given Labour and Alliance little to get their teeth into.

Both candidates have met farmers anxious about the EEC milk arrangements, but while Conservatives appreciate there is sourness over the deal they cannot see the other parties gaining in rural areas.

A warning by the Labour leader to Staffordshire County Council that government cuts and rate capping could cause up

to 4,000 job losses was attacked by the Conservatives as "scare mongering."

Mr Cash speaks recently of new investments in GEC, the largest employer in the constituency, and in other local companies.

Mr Poulter, aged 41, a Staffordshire county councillor and senior probation officer, says that former Labour supporters who camped to the SDP are returning to the fold.

Mr Dunn, aged 37, a lecturer in international politics at North Staffordshire Polytechnic, insists, like Mr Poulter, that he is fighting to win.

Their fourth candidate, Mr Chris Tassdale, a Stafford man, started the campaign on a "soon to be unemployed" ticket. Since then he has lost his job on a community programme.

He says: "Unemployment is no joke - I am not a joke candidate."

General election results: Staffordshire North, Mr Michael Poulter (Lab), 12,799; Mr Bill Cash (Con), 12,799; Mr Chris Tassdale (Lib), 1,277.

## Queen to sail in for D-Day celebration

By Michael Horsnell

The Queen will sail up the River Orne to Caen in the Royal Yacht Britannia on June 6 and will join President Reagan and President Mitterrand for the fortieth anniversary celebrations of the D-Day landings in Normandy.

She has accepted an invitation from M Raymond Triboulet, founding president of the Comité du Débarquement, which is organizing the event, and will arrive at the French coast in the early hours with the Duke of Edinburgh.

On her way to Caen she will pass Pegasus Bridge, the first French territory to be liberated during the greatest amphibious operation in military history, launched by 176,000 troops in 4,000 ships in 24 hours on June 6, 1944.

Britannia will dock at Caen at 10am where the Queen will take breakfast before stepping ashore at 9.30am when she will be met by the mayor, Mr Jean Girault. She will travel to the Hotel de Ville for a 30-minute civic reception. After lunch at Bayeux the Queen will attend a service at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery there.

She will then be driven the 35 miles to the Utah American beach where she will meet Presidents Mitterrand and Reagan, and watch Falklands veterans from the Parachute Regiment and the Red Devils display team join in a free-fall with American and other allied paratroopers.

About 500 servicemen will take part in numerous ceremonies in Normandy where as many as 30,000 Britons, Canadians and Americans will crowd the beaches between Cherbourg and Le Havre and pay their respects to the 8,900 Allied soldiers killed.

German visitors are especially catered for when General Eisenhower's map of the D-Day invasion goes on public display in Portsmouth, Hampshire, today.

The huge wall map dominates one room at the Royal Navy's Warfare Training School, HMS Dryad, where Eisenhower took the decision to invade. Tapes about the map, which shows the sea lanes for the invading forces, have been prepared in five languages including German.

## Scots anger grows over coal quota

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Nottinghamshire miners went to work yesterday, despite the threat of large-scale picketing as the focus of the pits dispute switched to Scotland, where steelmen complained over miners' refusal to increase the "quota" of coal for the vulnerable Ravenscraig works.

The expected onslaught of pickets in Nottinghamshire failed to materialize and all but one of the area's pits was producing coal.

Relations between steelworkers and miners in Scotland deteriorated when it was learned that local NUM officials had refused to reconsider their decision to limit coal supplies to the Ravenscraig plant.

A large number of pro-strike May Day rallies are expected to be held today.

The Labour leadership's backing for the miners' strike, strengthened by Mr Roy Hattersley, at the weekend, was criticized by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday (our Political Staff writes). Mr Steel said that Labour's slide in the opinion polls showed that the public had seen through the false claims about the new leadership and that Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Hattersley had lost control.

Mr James Lester, MP for the mining constituency of Broxtowe and former Conservative employment minister, asked how the Labour deputy leader could defend a strike on closures when during the past 11 years of Labour governments of which he was a member 330 pits were closed, far more than was suggested by the coal board.

## Kinnock attack on jobs 'con trick'

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Eastbourne

Mr Neil Kinnock accused the Government yesterday of a "con trick" over employment figures, in a carefully pitched electioneering speech in preparation for Thursday's local council polls and by-elections.

The Cabinet was less than honest to claim that the number of people with jobs rose by 200,000 in the last nine months of last year, the Labour leader told the annual conference of the Union of Shop Distributors and Allied Workers in Eastbourne.

He calculated that 195,000 of those were added by government statisticians to compensate for an "assumed under-estimate" of the employment total.

Mr Kinnock said he would willingly celebrate the "real" increase of 16,000 jobs in the last nine months of last year, "but my joy and that of millions of others must be confined by the knowledge that unemployment rose by 98,000."

The Government had kept up its performance Britain would have got back to 1979 levels of unemployment by the end of the twenty-second century, he said. But the bad news was that it had not.

In the first three months of this year unemployment rose by 70,000 as the "effects of the pre-election 'mini boomlet' of 1983 ebbed away."

He added that the Conservative policies which "wiped out" 1,652,000 manufacturing jobs between 1979 and 1983 were still "alive and kicking hard."

"Under Conservative rule, 605,000 service industry jobs have gone from the very areas where they tell us tomorrow's jobs will be created."

jobs are supposed to be created."

He said that it took "economic wizardry" to achieve a decline in jobs in retail distribution of 6 per cent at the same time as consumers' expenditure rose by 5 per cent and household borrowing has risen by more than half to £123,000m.

"Last year for the first time in recorded history, families were borrowing more than the Government," Mrs Margaret Thatcher should borrow for investment in infrastructure and production, he said.

He added that a Labour government would take out a "mortgage" to ensure Britain's future. Instead of allowing £10,000m capital investment to leave the country last year, a Labour administration would have borrowed £6,000m to be repaid over 25 years.

repayment of £600m a year would mean £15 a year or 28p a week for each adult. If that was done a comprehensive training and education system could be created for 250,000 young people. There could also be improved social security benefits, higher profits for companies, better public services, and the creation of 600,000 jobs in the first year of such a programme.

On being challenged to comment on the miners' strike, he said that he would be making an announcement within the next few days. But the Labour leader is clearly anxious to avoid controversy before one of the most important electoral tests of his stewardship of the Party.

## MPs unite against VAT on chips

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Commons defenders of the fish and chip shop sank their political differences yesterday to unite in a last-ditch but ultimately unsuccessful attempt to stop the Chancellor of the Exchequer levying value-added tax from today on takeaway food.

Moves during the committee stage of the Finance Bill to throw out altogether, or at least delay, Mr Nigel Lawson's Budget proposal were defeated after an at times emotional debate in which the new impost was described variously as "savage, immoral and an attack on pensioners, large families, and the unemployed - particularly those in the North."

Mr Cyril Smith, who disclosed that he had eaten dozens of plates of chips with soup on them, which he said was a good, cheap and nourishing way of feeding a family, doubted whether Mr Lawson knew what such a dish tasted like, and guessed that he did not know what a fish and chip shop looked like either.

## Journalism will be included in police Bill

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Journalistic material is not to be excluded from the provisions of the Police and Criminal Bill, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

Despite lobbying from the Newspaper Society and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, Mr Hurd said in a parliamentary answer that "there does not at present exist a clear consensus for a change to the Bill's provisions."

But the Government would be amending the Bill to make clear that material received unsolicited for the purposes of journalism is covered by the safeguards that protect other journalistic material, Mr Hurd indicated.

Regional newspaper editors and publishers wanted all reference to journalistic material removed from the Bill altogether. As it stands, such material, with medical and certain other records, are protected against police powers of search and seizure.

## Correction

In a report in *The Times* on April 27 it was stated that the Lay Observer for Scotland had received eight complaints about the conduct of solicitors during 1983. The correct number should have been 88.

## Only 2.4% on terror Act charges

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Fewer than 3 per cent of those detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Acts, 1974 and 1976, since they came into force have been charged with offences under the Acts, according to the latest Home Office statistics.

Of 45,800 people detained, 141, or 2.4 per cent, were charged with offences under the Acts, and 104, or 1.8 per cent, were found guilty, the latest statistical bulletin says.

The sentences ranged from an absolute discharge for producing false documentation at a port or airport, to five years' imprisonment for soliciting, receiving, or giving money or property for use in connection with terrorism.

Another 227 people detained under the Acts were convicted of offences under other legislation.

Since 1974 about 350 applications for exclusion orders have been made, resulting in more than 300 exclusions, of which 24 were persons removed to Northern Ireland and 39 to the Irish Republic. During the whole period, 57 exclusion orders had been revoked.

## Grudge driver knocked down warden

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

A driver with a grudge against a traffic warden knocked one over after he was prevented from joining a queue for an Exeter car park.

William Bennett, aged 48, of Guinness Lane, Exwick, Exeter, pinned Mr Lenox Brown, aged 50, under the front of his car. He then reversed, swerved past the warden as he lay on the road, and drove into the car park. Exeter magistrates were told yesterday.

Later he told other wardens that he was "Fed up with you bastards" and, struggled so violently with police officers that he was handcuffed before being taken to the police station.

Bennett, an unemployed former council driver, was found guilty of assault, reckless driving, and failing to stop after an accident. He had denied the charges.

Magistrates ordered social inquiry and psychiatric reports, adjourning sentence until May 21. But they remanded him in custody "in view of the seriousness of the offences."

The incident last December resulted in Mr Brown being off work for a week.

Overseas selling prices: 100 Swiss francs to £50, 100 Deutsche marks to £40, 100 Italian lire to £1, 100 Japanese yen to £1, 100 French francs to £1, 100 Spanish pesetas to £1, 100 Greek drachmas to £1, 100 Portuguese escudos to £1, 100 Dutch guilders to £1, 100 Belgian francs to £1, 100 Austrian schillings to £1, 100 Czech korunas to £1, 100 Hungarian forint to £1, 100 Polish zloty to £1, 100 Czechoslovak koruna to £1, 100 Yugoslav dinar to £1, 100 Romanian leu to £1, 100 Bulgarian lev to £1, 100 Soviet ruble to £1, 100 East German mark to £1, 100 West German mark to £1, 100 Danish krone to £1, 100 Norwegian krone to £1, 100 Swedish krona to £1, 100 Finnish markka to £1, 100 Estonian kroon to £1, 100 Latvian lat to £1, 100 Lithuanian litas to £1, 100 Slovenian tolar to £1, 100 Czechoslovak koruna to £1, 100 Hungarian forint to £1, 100 Polish zloty to £1, 100 Czech koruna to £1, 100 Slovak koruna to £1, 100 Yugoslav dinar to £1, 100 Romanian leu to £1, 100 Bulgarian lev to £1, 100 Soviet ruble to £1, 100 East German mark to £1, 100 West German mark to £1, 100 Danish krone to £1, 100 Norwegian krone to £1, 100 Swedish krona to £1, 100 Finnish markka to £1, 100 Estonian kroon to £1, 100 Latvian lat to £1, 100 Lithuanian litas to £1, 100 Slovenian tolar to £1.



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## Wrong stand costs £17,280 at Belton

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A picture dealer with a tape measure gave the National Trust a £17,280 problem yesterday. The occasion was Christie's auction of furniture from Belton House in Lincolnshire, on behalf of Lord Brownlow.

The trust took over the fine restoration house earlier this year, having bought the main furnishings from the Browns and agonized over what it could bear to do without. With a strict budget it could not afford the whole contents.

The most distinguished piece that it had to forgo was a seventeenth-century cabinet applied with panels of bright blue lapis lazuli, probably made in the workshops of the grand dukes of Tuscany, supported on a Charles II giltwood stand.

Then, to its delight, a new benefactor supplied it with enough money to go into the sale and buy it. Mr Christopher Gibbs, the Bond Street dealer, bid for the trust yesterday and

secured the cabinet on stand for £102,600. Christie's had estimated its value at about £50,000, so the price was steep.

But Mr Adrian Ward Jackson, the London picture dealer, had added to the complication of the venture last week by discovering, with the aid of a tape measure borrowed from Christie's that the lapis lazuli cabinet was supported by the wrong stand. The handsome giltwood stand made for it in the eighteenth century, was also being sold, but now had a seventeenth-century Japanese lacquer coffer on top.

"The first thing I noticed was that the lapis cabinet did not belong to its stand," Mr Jackson said yesterday. "Then I noticed that a stand nearby had a small projection in the centre which seemed to match the pillar projection of the lapis cabinet. A tape measure proved that they matched exactly." So the trust

had to buy the coffer on stand as well. It cost £17,280.

The trust has discovered a reference to a "blue" cabinet, the lapis piece, in a Brownlow family inventory taken in 1730. The base would have been made for it in England at around that time.

The design is reminiscent of William Kent, with a frieze of acanthus leaves and scrolls centred by a female mask with plumes sprouting from her head.

The legs have been cut down, presumably to suit the proportions of the Japanese coffer, leaving the trust with yet another problem, to add a couple of inches back into each of the four legs.

A hitherto unnamed sketch by Dennis Gabriel Rossetti made the top price of £18,000 in a sale of water colours and drawings at Phillips in London yesterday. The drawing, in coloured chalk and entitled *Sancta Lilia*, was bought by the Piccadilly Gallery.

## Three sisters dead in car

Three young Indian sisters were found dead in a car yesterday after a public dispute over arranged marriages. Each left a note at their home in Durban Avenue, Coventry.

Kiran Adi, aged 15, Indira Adi, aged 18, and Rini Adi, aged 22, were found by their two brothers in a car park near their home after the discovery of the notes. A pipe led from the exhaust to inside the vehicle. A report is being prepared for the Coventry coroner.

## Gas men vote for 4.6% offer

Manual workers in the gas industry have accepted a 4.6 per cent pay offer after a vote by 40,000 distribution and supply members of the General Municipal, Boilermakers' and Allied Trades Union.

## Consultant 'bribed Army doctors to steal blood for sale abroad'

A distinguished blood consultant and two prominent Army doctors were involved in a scheme to sell plasma from donor blood, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Dr Mark Patterson, consultant at the National Heart Hospital, Marylebone, was said to have arranged for the plasma to be flown to a Danish drug company which paid a total of £38,000, bribing the two Army doctors to supply military blood.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Parry, former commanding officer of the Army Blood Supply Depot at Aldershot, and second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Thomas, a former chairman of the British Medical Association ethical committee, received corrupt payments totalling £18,500, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said. Some of the money was used to pay for flying lessons for Lieutenant-Colonel Parry's son and for holidays for Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas.

The payments were for supplying Dr Patterson with "time-expired blood" for extracting plasma, which the Nordisk Insulin Laboratorium drug company in Copenhagen used in the manufacture of a drug to treat shock and burns.

Mr Amlot said the plasma was sold to the detriment of the Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital in Woolwich, which found it difficult to obtain sufficient supplies from the Army Blood Supply Depot at Aldershot and had to resort to local donors.

Dr Patterson extracted the plasma in his private laboratory in Wimpole Street and a garage near by, Mr Amlot said.

The Danish company was given the impression that it came from a panel of private donors, such as the staff of stores and banks, in return for medical check-ups, but the contract was ended in 1980 after separate contamination of supplies.

In the previous three years, 11,700 litres of plasma had been sold to the company, Mr Amlot said. "And as the blood was stolen, it was all profit."

Mr Amlot said blood was systematically moved from the hospital by one of Dr Patterson's personal staff on his instructions. "Amazingly" no record was kept of blood which went to other hospitals, and the defendants took advantage of that state of affairs.

Another defendant, John Harris, worked at the North

London blood transfusion centre as chief medical laboratory scientific officer, and he was responsible for supplying the hospital with blood.

One of the two other accused, Colin Campbell, was managing director of a branch of Nordisk in Britain and director of a laboratory in Slough in which Dr Patterson had an interest, and Leslie Dobson was employed by Dr Patterson privately as an unqualified laboratory technician.

Dr Patterson, aged 49, of Cochrane Street, St John's Wood; Lieutenant-Colonel Parry, aged 50, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, aged 45, both of the Royal Army Medical Corps; Mr Campbell, aged 56, of Kilm Green, Reading; Mr Harris, aged 43, of Sterling Avenue, Edgware; and Mr Dobson, aged 49, of Peterborough Road, Fulham, all deny conspiracy to steal blood from the National Heart Hospital between October, 1977, and October, 1981.

Dr Patterson denies six charges of corruption involving corruptly giving cheques to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas and Lieutenant-Colonel Parry. Both officers deny three charges of corruption involving receiving cheques from Dr Patterson.

Dr Patterson, Mr Harris, Mr Campbell, and Mr Dobson all deny two charges under the Medicines Act one involves manufacturing blood plasma without a licence and the other supplying plasma without a licence.

The case continues today.



Fast food: Lynn Harris serving a passenger on the York to London Rapide coach.

### Three jobless girls start coach snack service

Three jobless teenager girls have accepted the franchise to provide refreshments on the National Express twice daily Rapide service between York and London.

Lynn Harris, Julie Hepton and Simone Grant, all from York, are paid a basic wage for cleaning windows and keeping the coaches clean and they keep all the catering receipts themselves.

They buy the materials for the sandwiches and snacks, make them up at home.

### Social worker paid just to look after one family

From Our Correspondent, Chesterfield

A full-time social worker has been employed by Derbyshire County Council for 12 months at a salary of £7,000 solely to look after a mother and her eight children.

Social workers were called in after the mother, who lives in the Derby area, could not cope with looking after all the children at once. It was decided that some of them should alternate with foster families. But the children, the young-

### Ford bonus expected to bolster dealers

By Clifford Webb  
Motoring Correspondent

Ford dealers expect the company to come to their rescue in the latest cut-price war for new car sales with big factory bonuses to match those being paid to their dealers by Austin Rover and General Motors.

They believe that such a move will come within days. "We cannot be left to our own devices after that if we and Ford are not to suffer permanent loss of our market share," was how the principal of one Ford main dealer group put it last night.

He, along with most of Ford's 400 main dealers, was delighted when Mr Sam Foy, Ford of Britain's chairman, announced last September the withdrawal of factory subsidies to dealers and appealing to competitors to follow the example and restore stability to the chaotic market.

But competitors ignored the appeal, insisting that it was only being offered after Mr Foy had made Ford's leadership as near as impregnable as possible, accounting for one in three cars sold in Britain.

Two weeks ago Austin Rover stepped up the battle with bonuses of up to £250 a time on Metros and Maestros sold in excess of fairly low targets. It took the fight into the opposition's camp by offering an extra £250 for every Maestro sold in part exchange for a rival's car.

But it is Ford's reaction to the growing struggle for the important fleet market which is worrying not only its dealers but also the fleet buyers themselves.

It has told dealers to register nine Orions each and place them on three months' free loan with potential fleet buyers. They will then be offered to the borrowers at something in excess of 25 per cent below retail prices.

### JP's resign for fear of jeopardizing their jobs

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor's Department is concerned about the number of magistrates being forced to resign through fear of jeopardizing their jobs.

From October 4 last year to January 19 there were 207 resignations, according to Mr Brian Cooke, who as secretary of commissions at the department is responsible for the magistracy.

Writing in the latest issue of *The Magistrate*, he says that although some were due to magistrates reaching retirement age or ill health, a "disturbing feature" was the number resigning because of concern about their jobs.

They were leaving either "because of having insufficient time to devote to magisterial work on account of their employment, or because it may jeopardize their chances of reemployment or retention of present employment", he says. The "unfortunate losses" were being made good by new appointments, but it meant a constant need for suitable candidates.

Despite 1,861 appointments to the magistracy last year, the number on the active list on January 1, this year, was 25,778, 156 fewer than in 1982.

The number of women magistrates rose by just over 500 to 10,833, while the number of men magistrates dropped by 661.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said that unemployment and the state of the jobs market was making it increasingly difficult for some magistrates to sit, particularly men in mid-career.

"Quite a substantial commitment is involved and people are expected to play a full part on the bench. It is not just a question of having the letters JP after your name."

### Magistrates' fines limit is doubled

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates will be able to order offenders to pay up to £2,000 compensation to victims of their crimes under new maximum fine levels coming into force today.

The new maximum fines, double previous levels, affect all summary offences and bring penalties into line with the increased cost of living in the past seven years.

The new maximum fine for speeding, for example, will be £400. The fine for failing to stop after an accident will be increased to £2,000, that for drunken driving to £2,000, and that for driving without a seat belt £100.

The highest fine that magistrates can impose for most offences is doubled to £2,000 and there will be a new

### Sinclair QL dispatched to buyers

About a thousand of Sinclair's latest microcomputer, the QL, are to be delivered this week after two postponements since its launch in January (our Technology Correspondent writes). The first batch was sent yesterday from Sinclair's packing centre in Camberley, Surrey.

An additional microchip has been attached to the computer because the company has been unable to contain the software that operates it on one compact chip.

The QL, hailed as revolutionary at its launch, was attracting 500 orders a day within weeks. There are 13,000 orders, which commit the company to deliveries until mid-July.

Researchers have experienced difficulties in solving the microchip problem and underestimated the time needed for development. Sinclair could not say how long it would take before the additional chip would not be required.

### Mrs Oppenheim to remarry

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the former Minister for Consumer Affairs, is to marry a businessman she met when she opened his factory last March. Mrs Oppenheim, Conservative MP for Gloucester since 1970, said yesterday that she will marry Mr John Barnes at Westminster Register Office on July 5.

Mr Barnes, who lives in Cheltenham, is joint managing director of Servotrol Controls. Mrs Oppenheim's first husband, Mr Henry Oppenheim, died four years ago.

### Record sum for press fund

The Newspaper Press Fund, which mainly provides retirement homes for journalists and their dependents and last year raised a record £110,000 in its annual appeal, is to launch a recruitment campaign to boost membership.

### Fire rescue by neighbour, 71

Mrs Catherine Smith, aged 91, was rescued yesterday from her burning flat in Wenlock Street, Islington, north London, by her neighbour, Miss Elaine Austin, aged 71. Miss Austin helped Mrs Smith to safety while two neighbours put the fire out.

Mrs Smith was taken to the burns unit at St Andrew's Hospital, Billericay, where her condition is described as stable. The fire, in the kitchen, is thought to have been caused by a gas explosion.

### Hospital's 100th heart transplant

Mr Wilhelm Gilberts, aged 52, an unemployed manager from Holland, became the hundredth heart transplant patient at Harefield Hospital, north-west London, after a three-hour operation on Sunday. The donor heart came from the Midlands. Mr Gilberts' condition yesterday was satisfactory.

### Whitelaw 'correct' on Intoximeter

A magistrate yesterday rejected a barrister's claim that the Lion Intoximeter 3000 had not been legally approved by Lord Whitelaw, the former Home Secretary.

Mr Alan Beaven, for the defence, told an earlier hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court, London, that evidence from the device could not be produced in court because it was never properly approved.

Mr Anthony Fogg, the magistrate, who had adjourned the case for 10 days, said yesterday that Lord Whitelaw had acted within his powers.

His decision came after legal argument in the case of Glenn Purchase, aged 30, who denied driving with too much alcohol March 7.

Purchase was fined £100, disqualified for a year, and ordered to pay £75 costs. The magistrate said he would suspend the sentence pending the result of an appeal.

### Children's cable TV by October

A cable television channel for pre-school and primary school children, relaying programmes every weekday between 7 am and 11 am, has been given permission to operate by next October by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

A joint company to provide services to the channel has been set up by Thames Television and its parent companies, Thorn EMI and BET (Rediffusion).

Called Thames Cable and Satellite Services Ltd, it will make 40 to 50 hours of original programming in the first year designed for the children's channel. There will also be programmes, usually previously broadcast only twice, that were made and transmitted before the children were born.

Subject to agreement being reached with unions, such as Equity, it is hoped that the new channel will be predominantly British.



A stopwatch with microprinter for sports use

### Marking time instantly

The world's smallest printing timer was introduced in London yesterday by Seiko Time (UK), as part of a series of technologically advanced watches designed for specific sports (Rupert Morris writes).

The stopwatch-cum-printer, which provides simultaneous readings of split, lap and running times, and prints them instantly, weighs little more than a paperback, and is being tested by the Amateur Athletics Association. The maker hopes to sell it to athletics clubs and, perhaps, to time-and-motion workers.

Other watches in the new range incorporate compasses, stopwatches, and speedometers. The "pulsometer" measures a runner's pulse and could theoretically prevent some heart attacks among middle-aged joggers.

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## PARLIAMENT April 30 1984

## Labour move to keep VAT off takeaway food

## FINANCE BILL

Sales of takeaway food had fallen by between 14 and 20 per cent because people believed VAT had been imposed on it since Budget day and had not realised it did not come into force until May 1, Mr. Jock Roake, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said when the committee stage of the Finance (No 2) Bill in the Commons.

He moved amendments either to withdraw the proposal to impose 15 per cent VAT on takeaway food or to postpone it until October 1 this year.

Mr Roake, moving the amendment to delete the extension of VAT to takeaway food, said that the Chancellor had given two reasons for imposition of tax on food - that

proportion of gross sales, they might be outside the scope of the Bill.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said VAT on takeaway food was going to hit a large section of the poorest in the community.

This proposal (he added) was introduced in eight lines in the Budget speech but I do not think the Chancellor knew the storm of controversy he was going to start off.

Neither the Chancellor nor the Prime Minister frequented fish and chip shops a great deal and this administration did not understand the importance of fish and chips to many poor people. He suspected that the Prime Minister detested fish and chip shops and did not use them any more than she used the National Health Service or the railways.

The Government talked constantly of the need to listen to what people said. What people were saying, particularly in areas such as this, was that this was an imposition which was unfair, unjust and unnecessary. It had been suggested by those who were ignorant and uncaring about the consequences of many of the measures they were introducing.

Sir Peter Blaker (Blackpool South, C) said he had been told by a number of his constituents that they expected the loss of business would lead them to lay off one or two staff.

Had the Government made an estimate of the likely loss of income tax, possibly corporation tax, resulting from loss of business and the extra unemployment benefit that would have to be paid to those who lost their jobs?

Many takeaway shops sold both hot and cold food. Would it be possible for them to make an agreement with the Customs and Excise about the proportions they traditionally sold of the two for the purposes of the extension of VAT they would have to pay?

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said he guessed the Chancellor did not know what a fish and chip shop looked like. He was too clever by half and had no respect for the other half of the community. He did not know what a fish and chip shop looked like. He was too clever by half and had no respect for the other half of the community. He did not know what a fish and chip shop looked like. He was too clever by half and had no respect for the other half of the community.

Northern people ate fish and chips, a good old nourishing meal, much more than southerners, he suspected. His (Mr Smith's) constituents were mostly down the north and they were not used to fish and chips than did the Chancellor.

Though I will concede (he said) that if we were talking about caviar, wine and pheasant, the Chancellor might know much more about that than my constituents.

One could say that much the same about fried chicken, kebabs and so on. But fish and chips were an occasional luxury for pensioners, and it was here that the tax would have its worst effect.

Of the 19,300 outlets affected by this tax, most were small businesses. How many of them would go out of business now?

His mind boggled at the difficulties in deciding if takeaway food was sufficiently hot to draw the VAT.

Mr James Lester (Bristol, C), honorary adviser of the National Association of Master Bakers, said it was stretching things a bit to suggest that this tax was a deliberate act to harm the north. A survey would show a fair spread of convenience food establishments throughout the country.

Mr Lawson was a well known customer of fish and chips and went into fish and chip shops as regularly as most MPs.

He could not say the same about Mrs Thatcher because he did not know what the fish and chip shop

it competed with other forms of catering and that the extra money enabled him to lighten the burden of income tax.

The takeaway industry, according to 1982 Euro-monitor figures, included 9,000 fish and chip shops, 4,000 Chinese outlets and 2,000 Indian outlets, making up 81 per cent of all takeaway outlets.

The fish and chip shops accounted for 59 per cent, the Chinese 21 per cent and the Indian 11 per cent of takeaway food. The others, including hamburger establishments, were also rans, but the only Government reference in detail had been to McDonald and Wimpy. Both these establishments mostly did sit-down trade which was already subject to VAT. Only 5 per cent of takeaway business was in the hamburger trade.

The business of fish and chip shops and Chinese takeaways was chock-a-block with small traders and the self-employed. It employed many part-time staff.

Such businesses could not take on board the extra 15 per cent. Takeaway food did not compete with restaurants. The average spent on a takeaway meal was only £1.50 and a survey by Audience Selection Ltd had shown that 25 per cent of the unemployed people had never had a meal in a restaurant.

The Government had got its figures on the comparison of rates of VAT within the EEC in a complete mess as the average rate among the member states was 7 per cent.

How can the (asked) a senior Treasury official in February get the figures for seven out of nine EEC states on the VAT on takeaway food wrong when officials must have gone through hours of discussions on the effect of VAT?

If VAT was not imposed until October it would be helpful because in the autumn the price of potatoes was at its lowest.

It was downright immoral to place an extra burden on the poor who were so poor they did not pay tax in order to lighten slightly the tax burden on others.

Mr Michael Fallon (Dartington, C) said he hoped that if hot food sales in a bakery fell below a certain

proportion of gross sales, they might be outside the scope of the Bill.

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Northern people ate fish and chips, a good old nourishing meal, much more than southerners, he suspected. His (Mr Smith's) constituents were mostly down the north and they were not used to fish and chips than did the Chancellor.

Though I will concede (he said) that if we were talking about caviar, wine and pheasant, the Chancellor might know much more about that than my constituents.

One could say that much the same about fried chicken, kebabs and so on. But fish and chips were an occasional luxury for pensioners, and it was here that the tax would have its worst effect.

Of the 19,300 outlets affected by this tax, most were small businesses. How many of them would go out of business now?

His mind boggled at the difficulties in deciding if takeaway food was sufficiently hot to draw the VAT.

Mr James Lester (Bristol, C), honorary adviser of the National Association of Master Bakers, said it was stretching things a bit to suggest that this tax was a deliberate act to harm the north. A survey would show a fair spread of convenience food establishments throughout the country.

Mr Lawson was a well known customer of fish and chips and went into fish and chip shops as regularly as most MPs.

He could not say the same about Mrs Thatcher because he did not know what the fish and chip shop

it competed with other forms of catering and that the extra money enabled him to lighten the burden of income tax.

The takeaway industry, according to 1982 Euro-monitor figures, included 9,000 fish and chip shops, 4,000 Chinese outlets and 2,000 Indian outlets, making up 81 per cent of all takeaway outlets.

The fish and chip shops accounted for 59 per cent, the Chinese 21 per cent and the Indian 11 per cent of takeaway food. The others, including hamburger establishments, were also rans, but the only Government reference in detail had been to McDonald and Wimpy. Both these establishments mostly did sit-down trade which was already subject to VAT. Only 5 per cent of takeaway business was in the hamburger trade.

The business of fish and chip shops and Chinese takeaways was chock-a-block with small traders and the self-employed. It employed many part-time staff.

Such businesses could not take on board the extra 15 per cent. Takeaway food did not compete with restaurants. The average spent on a takeaway meal was only £1.50 and a survey by Audience Selection Ltd had shown that 25 per cent of the unemployed people had never had a meal in a restaurant.

The Government had got its figures on the comparison of rates of VAT within the EEC in a complete mess as the average rate among the member states was 7 per cent.

How can the (asked) a senior Treasury official in February get the figures for seven out of nine EEC states on the VAT on takeaway food wrong when officials must have gone through hours of discussions on the effect of VAT?

If VAT was not imposed until October it would be helpful because in the autumn the price of potatoes was at its lowest.

It was downright immoral to place an extra burden on the poor who were so poor they did not pay tax in order to lighten slightly the tax burden on others.

Mr Michael Fallon (Dartington, C) said he hoped that if hot food sales in a bakery fell below a certain



Roake: Chock-a-block with small traders

situation was in Finchley, but often one saw her in the Strangers' Cafeteria at Westminster after 5 p.m., eating fish and chips along with the drivers when many Labour MPs had had good dinners elsewhere.

Convenience foods were by and large the most expensive way of eating. It was a question of the political wisdom of the Chancellor's decision that some MPs might question.

Mr William O'Brien (Normanton, Lab) said there were many people in his constituency who would be affected by the imposition of VAT on fish and chips. For many families fish and chips were the main meal.

Through this form of VAT the Government would be taxing people on low incomes. It came on top of the increase in duty on beer, which was a substantial commodity in the North. He hoped the Government would have second thoughts about imposing VAT on hot food outlets.

Sir Walter Clegg (Wyre, C) said he was concerned about the impact on the holiday trade and on the fishing port at Fleetwood where many more blows to their trade would be very bad indeed. Since the proposal was announced in the Budget orders from the fish fryers to the fish suppliers had decreased as people assumed the tax would be charged immediately.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Worthington, Lab) said his main objection to the proposal was its regional emphasis. Research showed more fish and chips were eaten in the north than elsewhere and the Government had not taken that into account.

He agreed with the Preston and District Fish Fryers' Association which had begged MPs to oppose this shameful tax.

Mr Edwards: No, I do not accept what he says. I am quite certain that to negotiate with 10 countries in Europe the sensible way is to have the negotiations conducted by one minister on behalf of this country, having fully considered all the interests of the various parts of the UK in detailed discussions that took place at every stage of our consideration of these issues.

Mr Tom Hooson (Brecon and Radnor, C) in achieving the

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## Government greatly concerned about experiments on animals

## RESEARCH

The number of animals used in any one scientific experiment was a matter of great concern to the Government, Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said in a Commons written reply.

An answer to a question from Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C), he said that advances were continually being made in reducing the numbers of animals used in safety and potency testing and the Government welcomed any further developments consistent with the maintenance of safety standards for man and animals.

Existing controls (he went on) are strict and it is regular practice for the numbers of animals in certain types of experiment to be limited as a condition of the licence.

A feature of the project licensing system, which will be introduced under new legislation to replace the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876, will be a requirement for an applicant to specify as accurately as possible the number of animals he proposes to use. Both the independent scientific assessor to whom the project will be referred and the inspector, will be able to challenge numbers if they think there is a possibility of poor

experimental design or other animal wastage.

Mr Mellor said the new control would be even more successful in ensuring that animals are not used unnecessarily. The number of animals used in experiments has shown a most welcome reduction in recent years from 5,385,575 in 1977 to 4,221,801 in 1982.

Mr McCrindle also asked what alternatives to experimentation on animals are being investigated and evaluated.

Mr Mellor replied: I understand that a number of firms and organisations are actively trying to reduce the number of animals used in experiments and to develop and evaluate alternatives. All scientists working with living animals are regularly reminded of the need to seek and adopt alternatives wherever possible.

In recent years there have been a number of developments in the use of isolated organs and cell and tissue cultures and the Government welcomes these. In particular we warmly welcome the work of the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (FRAME). A proposal for Government financial assistance to FRAME is under active consideration at the moment.

Under the proposed new legislation, all applicants for project licences will be required to consider the use of non-sentient alternatives and it is not envisaged that work would be licensed for which there was a valid alternative.

Mr McCrindle, in a further question, asked what consideration has been given to the reduction of doses placed in animals' eyes during experiments.

Mr Mellor: The Government is concerned that eye irritation tests should be performed only when absolutely necessary, and then only using the lowest dose which will produce valid data.

All animals used in eye tests are protected by the standard condition attached to licences that they shall not suffer severe pain which is likely to endow the animal with a permanent disability, such as the DHSS Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals for Toxicity, reminds scientists of the desirability of in vitro tests to ensure that severe corneal irritants are not applied to animals' eyes.

Where it is necessary to test substances which have passed the initial screening, which may include chemical tests or tests on the skin or isolated eye, the precise dose in any particular case must be a matter for the scientist responsible for designing the test or in accordance with any regulatory protocols.

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## Solidarity tells supporters to disrupt today's May rallies

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Political protests will begin again in the streets of Poland today, if demonstrators follow instructions from the banned Solidarity union to disrupt the official Communist-organized May Day celebrations.

May Day, the international workers' holiday, is a red-letter day in the Communist calendar. The Solidarity plan to hold counter-rallies is, therefore, a genuine source of embarrassment. Police units have been briefed to ensure that the official red-the-waving marchers are not infiltrated by anti-government protesters.

Solidarity has tried since 1981, when the union was still legal, to show that the Communist Party does not have a monopoly in representing the workers. During the past two years, there have been stormy scenes when Solidarity demonstrators ran down the streets of Warsaw and other cities, chanting "freedom for political prisoners" and ripping down red banners.

The Solidarity instructions, relayed in a broadcast of the clandestine radio Solidarity on Friday night, are that supporters should attend Mass early on May Day morning and then gather in Castle Square in the Old Town district of Warsaw. Those unable to do so - if police encircle the district - should attend church elsewhere and try to march towards the Opera House.

Another demonstration in support of political prisoners is supposed to take place near the Warsaw steelworks later in the day. Other Solidarity cells have issued similar instructions in Gdansk, Wroclaw and Katowice. Both the Warsaw and Gdansk plans would mean a mingling of Solidarity demonstrators with official govern-

ment supporters - a potential flashpoint.

Not everybody associated with the Solidarity underground is happy about these instructions. The pragmatists argue that fines imposed on demonstrators are now so big - 20,000 Zloties, or two months wages - that a multitude of arrests would severely deplete Solidarity funds.

There is also a strong lobby which argues that demonstrations now serve no real purpose: that the overwhelming force of the police drowns their serious political message. The main argument in favour of the street protests has been the embarrassment factor - General Jaruzelski is due to make his first visit to President Chernenko of the Soviet Union in the next few days and he would clearly prefer to do so against a background of calm.

The presence of police and the paramilitary WSW has been increased gradually over the past days and few doubt that many more units will be deployed early on May Day.

In the days of Mr Edward Gierk, official May Day marches were press-ganged on to from all state institutions, including schools and factories, so that the numbers grew to 300,000 or more in Warsaw alone.

Since Mr Gierk's fall from party leadership, the number of official marchers has been much smaller. For party members, attendance is compulsory. Excursions of war veterans and schoolchildren still help to swell the crowd for the TV cameras. Those most likely to participate in the Solidarity demonstrations are teenagers and students who appear to be the most radical of the union's supporters.

## El Salvador Elections: D'Aubuisson victory could turn workers into guerrillas

### Labour's eggs all in Duarte basket

In the second of two articles on El Salvador, John Carlin describes how the country's trade unions view the possibility of a right-wing victory in the presidential election, and how they worry almost as much about what the right will do if it is defeated.

"If D'Aubuisson becomes President we've got three places to go," said a Salvadorean union boss, "Miami, the cemeteries, or the hills with the guerrillas."

No fourth alternative? "No fourth alternative," he said flatly.

The speaker was Señor Ramon Mendoza, a member of a Committee of Ten which presides over El Salvador's largest labour conglomerate, the Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), which has between 350,000 and half a million members.

The immediate fears of the UPD are founded on a decision in February to offer their active backing to Major Roberto D'Aubuisson's rival in this Sunday's run-off election, Señor Napoleon Duarte, the Christian Democrat candidate.

More broadly, the UPD, formed in 1980, is a symbol of agrarian reform in El Salvador,

in turn the symbol for the extreme right of what it perceives as an insidious, American-abetted attempt to erode the centuries-old privileges of the country's elite.

The secretary-general of the UPD-affiliated Salvadorean Farmworkers' Union, Señor Samuel Maldonado, was accused by Major D'Aubuisson last October of being a "guerrillero". Señor Maldonado took this as a direct threat on his life.

Like the other UPD chiefs he never leaves his house without carrying a gun. He is watched

over by heavily armed bodyguards - paid for, as is almost the whole farmworkers' union, by the US Government - 24 hours a day, and he would not think of going anywhere without them.

"D'Aubuisson is insane. He should be locked up," said Señor Maldonado. His predecessor, Señor Rodolfo Viera, was shot dead in January, 1981, together with two American labour advisers as they were sitting in a hotel bar in San Salvador.

The UPD is far from being "communist", the tag Major

D'Aubuisson puts on all his political enemies.

If the extreme right hates the UPD, the rebel Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) despises it. In the eyes of the FMLN the UPD leadership has been bought off by the United States, which perceives the UPD as a key instrument in its effort to promote a revolution-defusing political centre in El Salvador.

The radical left does have substantial union representation, chiefly urban, in an umbrella organization known by its acronym Musyges. But

Musyges, whose membership is about 36,000, is largely ineffectual.

A series of public-sector strikes that Musyges organized before the first round of elections on March 25 were soon fobbed off with a derisory 10 per cent wage increase, abetted by a Salvadorean Army more than happy to threaten the FMLN's allies with violence.

While Musyges organized the strikes to generate political support for the left in the capital, there were genuine grievances among workers.

Concluded

## Ex-police chief shot dead in Amritsar

Delhi (Reuters) - Gunmen shot dead a former deputy superintendent of police and his bodyguard and critically wounded the former officer's wife and daughter in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar yesterday, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. The women's condition was reported to be critical.

Mr Achan Singh was believed to be on a "hit list" because of his duties in Amritsar before his retirement last year. He had survived four previous attacks. His 32-year-old son was shot dead in the city about two months ago.

Three members of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force were injured in an exchange of fire in the Punjab town of Firozpur on Sunday night, the agency said.

Armed men in a religious shrine threw grenades at CRPF troops. The PTI gave no other details.

The latest shootings coincide with reports of a deepening rift between the Sikhs' two main leaders, both of whom are based in the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

The PTI said two prominent Sikhs had defected from the main party, the Akali Dal, to a faction led by the hard-line preacher Mr Jarnail Bhindranwale.

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## Israel Prisoners

Abu Ali Shahin

By Caroline Moorehead

A former Palestinian political prisoner, Abu Ali Shahin, is being kept incommunicado under military guard in Duhai, a hard-wired Israeli village on the border of the Egyptian Gaza strip. He is forbidden all contact with people, except with permission from the military governor of Gaza, and cannot publicize "views or opinions". His health is bad: he limps from injuries to his back and has several severe ulcers.

Mr Shahin, known as a moderate Palestinian nationalist who has encouraged contacts towards peace with the Israelis, served a 15-year sentence in Israeli jails after his arrest in Hebron as an al-



Mr Shahin: Advocate of coexistence.

## Prisoners of conscience

Fatah organizer. A few months after his release in September, 1982 he was placed under town arrest in Rafah refugee camp.

Despite restrictions, he was widely quoted in interviews in which he spoke for the idea of coexistence between Palestinians and Israelis. Last spring, after an interview with Israeli radio, he was arrested and detained in Duhai.

In March, Mr Shahin was informed that he was not recognized by the Israeli authorities as a registered resident of the Occupied Territories and that he would probably be expelled when his case comes up again at the end of May. Since he is stateless - like all Palestinian refugees in the Gaza strip who were never given Egyptian citizenship - and has in his time issued strong statements against the governments of Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, it is not clear where he should go.

## Ershad pledges to restore constitution

Dhaka (Reuters) - President Ershad of Bangladesh, now holding talks with the opposition on restoring democracy, said he would revive the Constitution he suspended in 1982.

He made the assertion at a public rally near Dhaka on Sunday after controversy among the country's main political parties on the powers of a future elected Parliament.

General Ershad's proposal was in line with the demands of a seven-party grouping headed by Begum Khalida Zia, who wants a presidential system of government similar to that in effect before General Ershad took power in a bloodless military coup in March, 1982.

A separate 15-party alliance led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed wants Westminster-style parliamentary government, which Bangladesh adopted in 1972.

## Envoy expelled after advice by KGB defector

From Tony Duboulin Melbourne

The decision to expel Mr Valery Ivanov, Russian diplomat, last year was made after a visit to Australia by Mr Vladimir Kuzichkin, a major in the KGB who defected to the West in 1982.

Mr Kuzichkin was brought to Melbourne to brief the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation on Soviet espionage techniques. He was questioned closely about the likelihood of Ivanov being a KGB agent.

Mr Ivanov, a First Secretary at the Soviet embassy in Canberra was ordered to leave Australia in April last year mainly because he had cultivated Mr David Combe, a Canberra lobbyist and a former national secretary of the Labour Party.

Mr Kuzichkin defected to the British Secret Service in Iran.

## Attempt at suicide in Red Square

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A suicide attempt by self-immolation took place on Red Square last Friday, according to Western diplomats in Moscow.

The sources, who spoke to eye-witnesses, said it happened so quickly that it was not even clear whether the victim was a man or a woman. It was at 10pm, as the Kremlin guard was changing at the Lenin Mausoleum, and police had intervened swiftly. No motive has been discovered.

Last November a man in his

thirties - assumed to be Russian - tried to set fire to himself on Red Square after an annual military parade on Revolution Day. He was detained swiftly but died a week later, according to officials. Again the motive was unknown, though a companion tried to shout to passers-by.

The most widely known attempt at self-immolation as a form of protest took place on Red Square in August, 1980, during the Moscow Olympic Games.

## Israel holds 18 Jews and steps up inquiry into terror network

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

As the most extensive investigation yet conducted by Israel into the existence of a Jewish terror network in the occupied Arab territories continued yesterday, the Jewish foreign affairs and events committee was informed that out of an unspecified number of Jews held for questioning, 18 were still in custody.

The arrests were ordered after the uncovering last Friday of a plot to blow up a fleet of Arab civilian buses, causing hundreds of casualties. But it is understood that the inquiry now goes much wider than that incident, and is being assisted by information from at least one Israeli undercover agent, who succeeded in penetrating one of the ultra-nationalist groups based in the West Bank.

Although the names of those being detained have been withheld on legal orders, details revealing their seniority in the settlement movements and in the religious-nationalist group known as Gush Emunim (Block

of the Faithful), have been widely leaked to the Israeli press, causing widespread anger among leaders of the estimated 30,000 Jews settled in the West Bank.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, told the Knesset committee yesterday that the arrests, carried out after the discovery of the booby-trapped buses had prevented a "catastrophe" which, had it taken place as planned, would have caused "tremendous damage to the state and its interests, and to the entire Jewish settlement exercise".

In a remark apparently directed against the main opposition, Labour Party, Mr Shamir added: "There are those who are exploiting this affair to assail the character of the settlement enterprise in Judea, Samaria (the West Bank), and the Golan Heights."

"An injustice is thereby being done to those who are doing great things for their country and their people. This splendid

settlement enterprise will continue despite the attempts to besmirch it."

Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, rejected the charge that any of his supporters had made "generalized accusations" against either Jewish settlers or members of Gush Emunim.

"The fact is that people have risen among us who, out of ignorance and madness, are endangering the image of the state of Israel and its ability to combat terror, not only with weapons, but in the political arena," he told the committee.

Detailed information about the operation has been confused because of the secrecy which surrounded it. But some reports yesterday claimed that the arrests had been made in 12 different settlements, including some in the Golan Heights, the territory annexed after being conquered from Syria.

There appeared to be no disagreement about the high rank inside the settlement movement as a whole of many of those being detained.

Israeli security sources claimed that the investigation had already shown that the Jewish organization had what one called "a classic underground structure" with a tight-knit cell network designed to restrict vital information to a small number of members.

At least two of those arrested were said to have had training with explosives, and police sources spoke of the expertise discovered in the making of the booby-trapped bus bombs.

The Council of Jewish Settlers in the West Bank yesterday petitioned the High Court in Jerusalem to allow some of the detainees access to their legal counsel. Meanwhile, the left-wing Israeli Committee for Solidarity with Bir Zeit University sent a tongue-in-cheek cable congratulating Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, for not ordering the demolition of the homes of any of the suspects - a practice used regularly against suspect Arab guerrillas in the West Bank.

## Minister backs censor's closure of paper

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, yesterday supported the military order shutting down a tabloid daily *Hadashot* for four days for publishing an item on the appointment of a committee of inquiry to examine the death of four Arab guerrillas killed by security forces after they had hijacked an Israeli bus.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association, Mr Arens said the editor had been informed that the item was not to be published and he defiantly ran it without submitting it for censorship.

"If censorship is to be applied," he said, "Then we must maintain a situation that the media will submit what they

know to be suitable material prior to publication."

The minister did not explain why the appointment of the committee had been considered a security secret.

Under sharp questioning about the demolition of the homes of arrested Arabs, Mr Arens acknowledged that he had serious doubts about the applicability and effectiveness of the method which he said had been followed by all his predecessors since the 1967 war. He said he would make further efforts to reduce the practice.

Experts have maintained that it deters terrorists. Asked why it had not been tried to deter Jewish terrorists, Mr Arens said the military law enforced in the occupied territories and the laws of Israel were different.

## Nimeiry resorts to martial law as grip on Sudan weakens

From Alice Brinton, Cairo

President Nimeiry of Sudan appeared to be losing a rather tenuous grip on the reins of government as he moved at the weekend to put Sudan under martial law.

Over the past few months he has been under increasing domestic and external pressure to make changes in the country to end the insurrection in the South which gravely threatens central Government control.

It was President Nimeiry who in 1972 negotiated an end to 17 years of civil unrest between the predominantly Muslim North and the Christian and Animist South, by granting more autonomy to the southerners. But the gap between them has widened.

His decision last year to divide the south into three sections and his implementation of Islamic (Sharia) law have had violent repercussions. By dividing the autonomous south, the President virtually ended the domination of the Dinka tribe. The resurrected

rebel movement Anyanya II and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army are led by a former army officer, Mr John Garang, a member of the Dinka tribe. Their operations against central Government have been considerably stepped up since the Islamization programme.

The have attacked Army garrisons in the South, and abducted and killed foreign technicians working on the US Chevron oil project and the French-run Jonglei canal project, causing these companies to suspend operations.

Both projects are vital to Sudan's crumbling economy; its foreign debt of more than \$5.6bn is larger than its gross domestic product. The country is increasingly dependent on the International Monetary Fund and friendly governments.

Opposition to his policies is not just concentrated in the South. Closer to home he has had strikes to contend with. Recently more than 2,000

doctors in state-run hospitals went on strike for a pay rise and better working conditions. Although the Government delivered a 72-hour ultimatum, the strike continued for almost a month until some of their demands were met.

President Nimeiry often takes his critics by blaming unfriendly neighbours such as Libya, Ethiopia or South Yemen for fomenting unrest. It was Libya which recently came under attack for the bombing raid on Omdurman in March which left six people dead.

The state of emergency proclaimed on Sunday will no doubt give the President what he thinks is added power to deal with a deteriorating domestic situation. But can it really? Western observers here in Cairo are suggesting that this latest central Government move-flexing will merely raise the tempo of the rebellion and push Sudan even closer to civil war.



Deadly twister: This tornado killed a woman in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, on Friday. The photograph was taken by Carston Buehler, aged 13.

## Fighting closes Beirut crossing

Beirut (Reuters) - An outbreak of fighting closed the only passage between east and west Beirut yesterday as Prime Minister-designate Mr Rashid Karamay briefed President Gemayel on his attempts to form a government of national unity in Lebanon.

The Museum crossing-point shut down for about 40 minutes after sniper fire wounded a car driver.

Shells and mortar rounds fell around Beirut port and on residential areas of Christian east Beirut.

Armed groups on either side

of Beirut's "green line" had fought with grenades, machine guns and automatic rifles.

In Baabda, within earshot of the shelling, Mr Karamay and President Gemayel discussed progress towards persuading factional leaders to join the new Cabinet.



Shanghai welcome: Mr Reagan drinks a toast with Mayor Wang of Shanghai, who hosted a banquet yesterday in honour of the President.

## Democrats jostle for advantage

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Democratic presidential nomination race entered a crucial new phase yesterday, with the three challengers facing a series of contests which will determine their positions when they enter the last lap in June.

Today they are contesting primaries in Tennessee and the District of Columbia. On Saturday one of the largest contests of the campaign takes place when Texas holds its precinct caucuses. Three days later primaries will be held in North Carolina, Indiana, Maryland and Ohio.

Altogether, 769 delegates will be selected in the contests which take place between today and May 8.

Senator Gary Hart, who is trailing Mr Walter Mondale by almost two-to-one in the delegate stakes, is hoping to make the Tennessee primary into a second New Hampshire and thereby revive his flagging campaign in time to regain momentum for the Texas caucuses.

Although Mr Mondale is leading in Tennessee at present, support for the former Vice-President is believed to be very "soft". Tennessee was a state which Senator John Glenn had been expected to win when he was still in the presidential race, and Senator Hart's aides are confident their candidate can pick up most of the Glenn support.

However, Senator Hart is virtually unknown in the state and his organization is rudimentary.

The Rev Jesse Jackson's main objective in Tennessee is to top the 21 per cent of the turnout which he achieved in the neighbouring Georgia in March. A big increase in black voter registration in Tennessee theoretically makes this possible.

Mr Jackson, however, has been concentrating most of his attention on the District of Columbia contest where he is expected to be an easy winner. More than 70 per cent of the inhabitants of the nation's capital are black and they have proved themselves staunch Jackson supporters from the outset of the presidential race.

In an attempt to win some votes away from Mr Jackson, Mr Mondale said in a speech at the weekend that he favoured greater autonomy for the District of Columbia, including ratification of a constitutional amendment granting the city full voting representation

## Three-month achievement Chernenko builds up personality cult

From Richard Owen, Moscow

When Mr Konstantin Chernenko climbs slowly up the steps by the side of the Lenin Mausoleum to review the May Day parade on Red Square today, no one marching past with banners aloft can be in any doubt that he is Russia's undisputed leader, the source of all political wisdom, and the framer of Soviet policy at home and abroad.

"You can't have a personality cult without a personality," said the sceptics when he succeeded Yuri Andropov as Communist party leader on February 13, but the ruddy-faced, white-haired 72-year-old who takes the salute today has confounded critics by building up in under three months the kind of personality cult of which President Brezhnev would have approved, with all his self-awarded medals and prizes.

## Remarkable feat but all so profoundly boring

To those who read the signs, or for that matter to those who casually switch on a television set of an evening, the turning point came on Sunday, when viewers were treated to nearly an hour of Mr Chernenko visiting the huge Hammer and Sickle metal works in Moscow. The descent on the steel workers squeezed almost every other item out of the evening news bulletin, and occupied whole pages of *Pravda* yesterday.

Not that President Chernenko came over as a charismatic leader. For the most part he was standing rather stiffly in his overcoat, nodding as some hapless spokesman, pushed forward from a group of workers, explained the work of a steel foundry.

The President was told about over-fulfilment of the plan at the Hammer and Sickle plant, and nodded. He was congratulated on his election as chairman of the Presidium three weeks ago, and nodded. Earlier we had seen him sweep up to the factory in a vast, sleek black Zil (though not getting out of it) to be presented with large red flowers.

There were some direct exchanges with workers on the shop floor, but viewers were not allowed to overhear. Instead a newsreader read out Mr Chernenko's speech, word for word.

## All Leonid Brezhnev's self-awarded medals and prizes

Mr Dolgikh's star is on the rise just as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, aged 53, who is seen as Mr Chernenko's successor, is in trouble over what *Pravda* this week called a "complete failure" to increase investment in agriculture, Mr Gorbachev's chief.

Mr Gorbachev this week met a Czechoslovak delegation, part of his growing exposure to foreign affairs. But he will have to look to his laurels to match Mr Chernenko, who will soon meet leaders ranging from Mr Kim Il Sung of North Korea and General Jaruzelski of Poland to King Juan Carlos of Spain and Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher the West German Foreign Minister, with President Mitterand and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, in the wings.

## Mitterrand sounds out Greece on EEC summit

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A five-hour working visit to Athens, sandwiched between a brief rest in Corfu and a May Day vacation on Rhodes, left President Mitterrand of France more sanguine about the EEC's troubles.

"Even though the summit at Stuttgart, Athens and Brussels did not succeed in settling all our disputes, each contributed to some progress," he said after lunch with Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, yesterday.

It was not enough, but a lot of dead wood had been cleared - in agriculture and on the compensatory monetary amounts.

"We are now focusing on the problem of Britain's contributions, which bears directly on

the problem of the Community's own resources, as well as certain aspects relating to the Community."

He was in Athens, he said, to sound out Greece's views on the coming summit at Fontainebleau, which he will chair.

He called on President Karamanlis, then discussed with Mr Papandreu their vision of Europe's future; the Greek position on the main issues; and Greece's own problems with the Community.

Mr Papandreu said the next summit was a great turning point, crucial enough to make or break the Community. But he has always been less optimistic than President Mitterrand.

## Athens court rejects appeal by journalist

From Our Correspondent, Athens

An Athens court yesterday summarily rejected an appeal by Mr Paul Anastasiades, a Cypriot-born foreign correspondent in Athens, against a two-year prison sentence for libel, because the defendant and his lawyer were not present in the courtroom when the case came up.

Mr Anastasiades, who writes for the *New York Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, was given the sentence last December after he published a book in which *Ethnos* Greece's top circulation daily, was described as an operation of the disinformation department of the KGB, the Soviet secret service.

## China urged to join Americans in space

Shanghai (AFP) - President Reagan arrived here yesterday on the last stop of what officials in Peking termed a successful state visit and urged China to help the US to explore space as a "new frontier of peace".

But Mr Reagan made no mention of a Chinese astronaut flying in a US space mission, despite earlier speculation of a possible announcement.

Before arriving in Shanghai, Mr Reagan attended the initialing in Peking of a nuclear cooperation accord that had been reached only hours after his arrival in China last Thursday. He also signed tax and cultural agreements.

Chinese leaders called Mr Reagan's visit a success which has "enhanced mutual understanding and friendship".

The Prime Minister Mr Zhao Ziyang, told Mr Reagan: "I deeply appreciate the spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit which you have repeatedly emphasised during your visit here." The New China news agency reported.

The agency said Mr Zhao and the Chinese President, Mr Li Xiannian, bade farewell to the US leader and his wife at the Great Hall of the People before the couple flew to Shanghai to finish the visit.

"Though there are different points of view between us, there is no need to evade them and we are still friendly," Mr Li said.

In his speech at Shanghai's Fudan University, Mr Reagan echoed earlier appeals for efforts to overcome differences and broaden exchanges. This time the accent was on science.

"For example, we look forward to exploring with China the possibilities of cooperating in the development of space on behalf of our fellow-citizens," he told students and staff.

Mr Reagan emphasized medical research in space and satellite communications. "My young friends, this is the way of

## Reagan nods off at ceremony

President Reagan's hectic diplomatic social and sight-seeing schedule has finally caught up with him, it appears. During yesterday's signing ceremony in Peking, the President looked tired and was trying hard to stay awake while Mr Zhao Ziyang gave a lengthy speech. At one point, Mr Reagan's head nodded on to his chest, then came up with a jerk. He blinked as though he was trying to clear his head.

The incident immediately created a tempest between reporters and the White House press office. On board Air Force One, en route to Shanghai, the President's physician, Dr Daniel Rumsfeld, said: "I don't think he's unusually tired. He's fine. You can't worry about it if you want. I'm not." The White House spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said that Mr Reagan denied he was dozing.

the future. By pooling our talents and resources we can make space a new frontier of peace."

China has been working hard on a telecommunications network and on April 3 launched the Long March 3 rocket, which put a satellite in orbit.

US officials say China has an active space community and was one of the countries the United States queried on possible cooperation in a space shuttle flight.

A Reagan administration official had said in Washington that an announcement of such a mission would "very probably" be made during the President's visit. But Peking said merely that the matter was under study.

Some analysts speculated that China, which has ruled out a manned space flight on its own as too expensive for the moment, might be worried about compromising its non-aligned image by joining a US effort.

## North Korea leader off to Moscow this month

From David Bonavia, Peking

As President Reagan fulfilled official engagements during his last full day in China yesterday, North Korea announced that President Kim Il Sung would visit Moscow late in May.

The timing of the announcement was seen by observers here as a sign of North Korea's displeasure at the American President's six-day visit to China.

In the meantime, Mr Hu Yaobang, Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party, will visit Pyongyang and doubtless brief President Kim on the Chinese leadership's talks with Mr Reagan.

Mr Reagan yesterday flew to Shanghai, where he visited an instruments factory jointly run by China and an American firm, and addressed 100 carefully selected students at the city's main university. He is due to leave today for home.

The announcement of President Kim's trip to the Soviet Union - during which he is thought likely to visit other East European nations, with the exception of Albania - indicates

## Atomic site protesters doused by police

Bonn - West German police used truncheons and water cannon in running battles with nearly 3,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators who tried to blockade the site for an atomic reprocessing plant in Lower Saxony. (Our Correspondent writes).

More than 20 protesters were arrested after two roads at Guelden, near the site at Dragen, were blocked by burning straw bales and old tyres.

## Briton barred

Canberra (AFP) - Australia has confirmed that it has rejected a visa application from a British journalist, Mr Diarmid Glubb, on the ground that he belonged to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr Glubb is the son of Sir John Glubb, former commander of the Jordanian Army.

## Ungameslike

Panmunjom (Reuters) - Insults and bitter attacks marked the end of talks between North and South Korea on forming a joint team for the Olympics in Los Angeles in July. The Northern side described President Chun Doo Hwan as a slaughterer, while the Southern delegation called President Kim Il Sung a butcher.

## Village shelled

Bangkok (Reuters) - Dozens of artillery shells fell on Thai territory as Burmese troops bombarded Karen rebels along the Thai-Burmese border. Thai police said more than 60 shells hit the Thai village of Wang Kaew.

## Ice jam cleared

Windsor, Ontario (Reuters) - A gigantic ice jam that had blocked vital Canadian grain shipments through the Great Lakes has ended, clearing the way for 46 waiting cargo ships to get through the bottleneck in the St Clair River.

## Journalist held

Managua (AFP) - Senior Luis Mora, a journalist on the Nicaraguan newspaper *La Prensa*, was arrested here after being accused of transmitting reports "affecting the security" of Nicaragua.

## Liberia edict

Monrovia (AFP) - Liberian has ordered the return to the proper owners of all property confiscated from former officials by the military authorities when they seized power in April 1980.

## Guards killed

Manila (AFP) - Three Philippine security guards at an Australian rural development project in Zamboanga del Sur Province were killed in an ambush by unidentified attackers.

## Bomb victims

Lisbon (AFP) - A baby and an elderly woman died when a bomb claimed by Portuguese left-wing extremists destroyed a landowner's home in the southern village of São Marcos.

## Sea rescue

Manila (Reuters) - The British supertanker *Turquoise* has rescued 92 Vietnamese refugees whose vessel was spotted foundering in the South China Sea.

## Parents reported

Gaellivare (AFP) - An 11-year-old boy has reported his parents to the authorities of this northern Swedish town for thrashing his with a leather strap in what is said to be the first case of its kind here.

## Mouse premiere

Peking (Reuters) - A Shanghai theatre troupe is to stage "The Mousetrap", the Agatha Christie play which has been running in the West End for more than 30 years.

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The announcement of President Kim's trip to the Soviet Union - during which he is thought likely to visit other East European nations, with the exception of Albania - indicates



Mr Kim: Displeasure at Reagan's trip.

the importance he attaches to keeping a more or less equidistant position between Moscow and Peking.

Over the past decade North Korea has leaned somewhat towards China, particularly in its assessment of international relations and the growing Soviet role in Indo-China.

Both China and the United States would like to ease tensions in the Korean Peninsula eased perhaps through the convening of an international conference.

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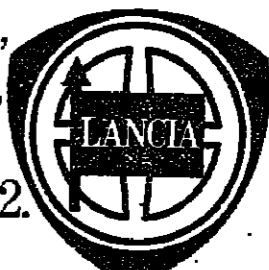
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## Iraq blames West for prolonging conflict in Gulf

From Edward Mortimer, Baghdad

Iraq's rapprochement with the Soviet Union, and growing coolness towards the West, was confirmed here yesterday in statements by Iraqi leaders.

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, who heads the government under President Saddam Hussein told *The Times* his visit to Moscow last month marked the culmination of a long process of winning the Soviet leaders round from the "incorrect viewpoint" which they had taken when the Iran-Iraq war began in 1980.

It was a new step forward, and the Soviet Union was now fulfilling all its contracts to supply Iraq with weapons, in

accordance with the spirit of the 1972 friendship treaty.

Iraq and the Soviet Union, he added, now agreed fully about the nature of American policy towards the Iran-Iraq war. "The United States," he said, "together with Britain and even Japan, have talked about their desire to stop the war, and claim to be neutral, but we doubt the truth of such statements."

Mr Tariq Aziz, the Foreign Minister and probably President Saddam's closest adviser, had said a few minutes earlier that the major responsibility for prolonging the war belonged to "Western powers, from America and Japan". He said Iraq had military and economic information to prove this, which had been submitted to the seven-member committee established by the United Nations.

Western countries, he added, were maintaining Iran's financial and military capabilities to frighten Arab countries and force them to look for Western support.

Mr Aziz said that at present there was "no Soviet threat against this region; as long as the situation remains as at present in India, Iran and Iraq there is no possibility of a direct Soviet threat towards the Gulf".

Western embassies in Baghdad strongly deny that their governments are helping Iran.

## Socialists overlooked Catalan sentiment

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's ruling Socialist Party has suffered a setback through miscalculating nationalist and working-class sentiment in Sunday's elections to the Catalan Parliament. The party of the moderate nationalist leader, Señor Jordi Pujol, obtained an absolute majority.

Catalans from both the middle and working classes evidently rewarded Señor Pujol for four years' patient work as Chief Minister setting up Catalonia's autonomous institutions after the advent of Spanish democracy.

The extent of Señor Pujol's victory will worry Madrid which always has to bear in mind the unseemly over-devotion among certain sections of the armed forces. Señor Pujol emphasized yesterday that he had no intention of seeking a confrontation with the central Government.

Señor Pujol's centre-right Convergencia i Unió party won 36.8 per cent of the popular vote, compared with only 27 per cent at the first autonomous elections. Its victory frees it from any need to form a coalition with the right-wing Popular Alliance of Señor Manuel Fraga.

The Socialists, reviewing their 28.9 per cent of the vote, made no attempt yesterday to console themselves by pointing to the increase in seats. The



Moment of triumph: Señor Jordi Pujol acknowledges the cheers of his supporters in Barcelona

### FINAL RESULTS

(1980 party strengths in brackets)	
Convergencia	72 (43)
Socialists	41 (33)
Popular Alliance	11 (*)
Unified Socialists (Communists)	6 (25)
Catalan Republican Left	5 (14)
	(did not run)

The turn-out was 64 per cent.

setback directly affected Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, who had allowed himself to be persuaded to participate in the closing stages of the campaign in Barcelona.

His appeal to working-class voters to appreciate what his Government has done in 16 months in office apparently fell on deaf ears while Catalan speakers evidently did not appreciate the Prime Minister making his first visit to their region since October, 1982, solely to ask for votes.

The result shows that the party's decline in Spain goes on unabated.

The moderate victory offers a potential formula for a modern European conservatism untroubled by a Francoist authoritarian past with which to challenge the Socialists at the national elections in two years' time.



The victors: Members of the Convergencia i Unió party celebrate outside their headquarters in Barcelona.

## French drivers forced to change

From Diane Geddes, Paris

Even greater chaos than usual is expected on French roads today as the 18-year-old rule of *priorité à droite* officially gives way to a new rule of *priorité à gauche* - but only on certain designated roundabouts. At all other intersections, drivers entering a main stream of traffic from the right will continue to have right of way.

No one knows for certain yet to which roundabout the new rule will apply. Drivers approaching a circular intersection will have to watch out for a new triangular sign showing three arrows chasing each other round in a circle, under which will be written *Vous N'avez La Priorité (You Do Not Have The Right Of Way)*.

From now on, traffic on such roundabouts will have the right of way (as in Britain), while drivers who used to shoot out with impunity from approach roads on the right will now have to wait until their access onto the roundabout is clear.

The government hopes the new measure will reduce both traffic jams and accidents in a country which has more than its fair share of both. The fatal accident rate in France is twice as high as in Britain. Nearly 12,000 people were killed on French roads last year.

The *priorité à gauche* system has already been tried out on an experimental basis with considerable success in some 20 French towns. In Quimper, where it was introduced at 15 roundabouts eight years ago, the number of accidents involving injury at those intersections has been reduced by 40 per cent, despite a 50 per cent increase in traffic over the same period.

The new system also produces economic benefits. M Jean Le Co, the man responsible for Quimper's traffic flows, estimates that the adoption of priority to the left on a roundabout used by an average of 30,000 cars a day produces savings of 6,600 gallons of petrol a year. For the whole of Quimper, the fuel savings are estimated at 900,000 Francs (or nearly £80,000) a year.

## Panjshir rebels take to hills

Islamabad (Reuters) - Afghan rebels have responded to a Soviet attack on the Panjshir valley with their time-tested strategy of retreat, signalling that the battle will go on for at least several weeks, Western diplomats said yesterday.

Ahmad Shah Massoud, the rebel commander whose tactical retreats helped him withstand six previous Soviet assaults on his valley stronghold, ordered his men onto high ground and into caves when carpet bombing began 10 days ago, the diplomats said.

They said that, judging by earlier offensives and Western intelligence assessments, this campaign should last for several weeks at least.

The headquarters of Mr Masoud's Jamiat Party in Peshawar quoted a courier arriving from the Salang pass area, just north of the mouth of the Panjshir valley, as saying that the Soviet-built tunnel there was still closed last Friday. The courier said he was told Soviet ground forces had advanced to the village of Rohka.

### Fears for works of art

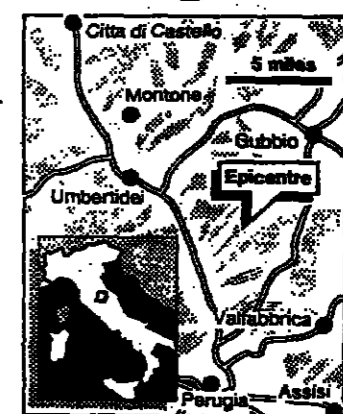
## Italy counts cost of quake damage

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Three inspectors have been sent from Rome to Perugia to carry out a full census of damage to works of art caused by Sunday's earthquake in Umbria. The worst effects are reported from Gubbio, and from Assisi, where the convent belonging to the Basilica of St Francis is said to have been seriously undermined.

No one was killed as a direct result of the earthquake, but up to 3,000 are said to be homeless. As the panic settled, and caravans arrived in the area to supply temporary housing, the bill was beginning to be drawn up of the cost to Italy's artistic heritage. The effect was cumulative after damage done, and largely left unrepaired, after the earthquakes of 1979 and 1982.

Signor Domenico Vanetino, superintendent of the Umbrian galleries and monuments, places blame both on the earthquake and on the State's earlier failure to provide maintenance. The Church of the Madonna del Prato at Gubbio is said to be still standing because of scaffolding placed around it to allow restorers to look at the consequences of earlier tremors. Cracks in the walls of the Palazzo del Consoli at Gubbio caused by the last earthquake are now enlarged, and the building has been closed to the public.

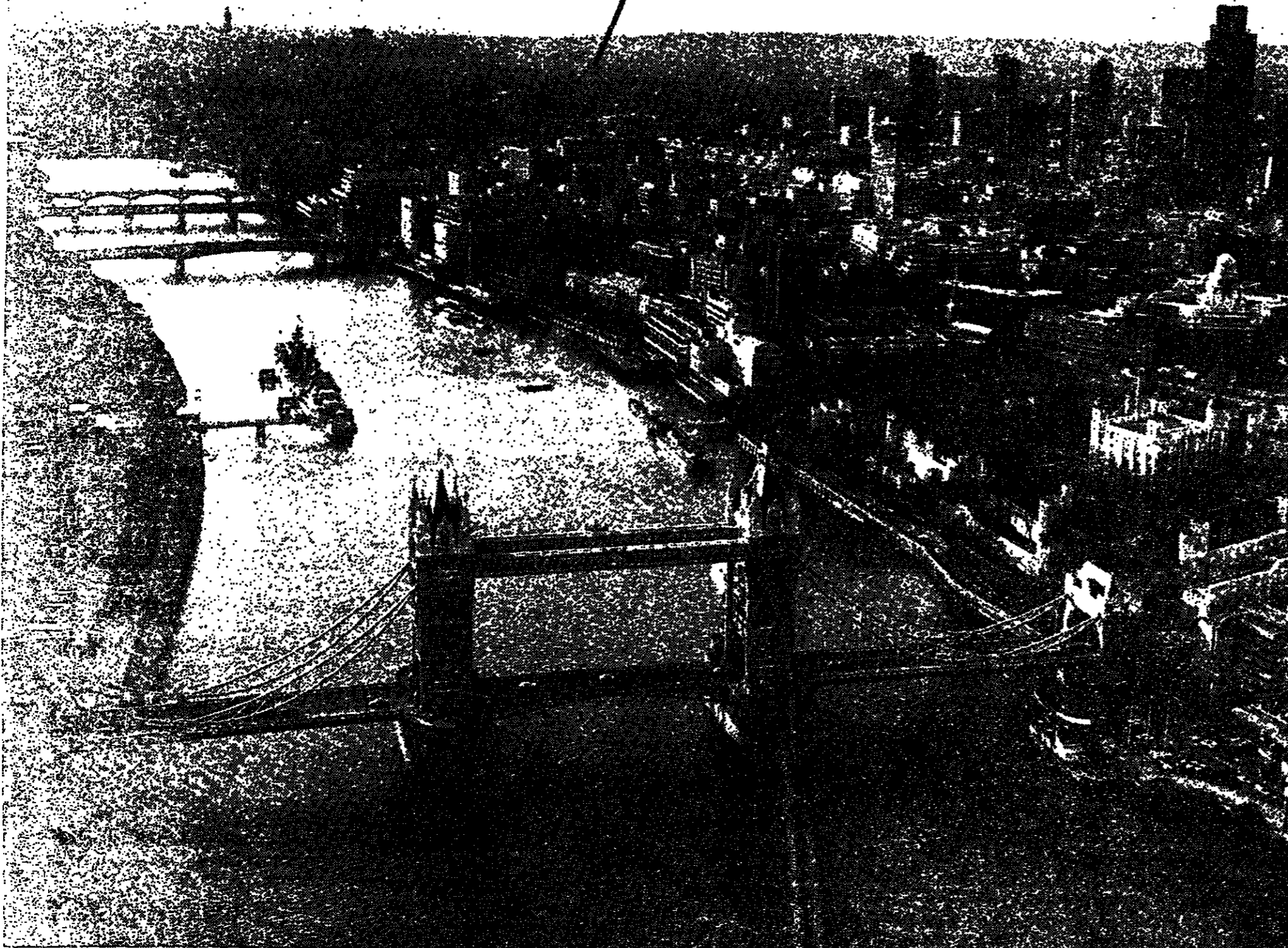


Damage to Giotto frescoes in the Basilica at Assisi is said to be light but the sixteenth century church of Rimorinto, which is said to contain the heart of St Francis, has had to be closed. The dome of the church containing the chapel where St Francis died is slightly damaged.

The Assisi authorities state that the old centre of the city has suffered very little. Some believe that the area was saved from even worse damage by the fact that the explosion causing the earthquake occurred at a depth of 13 kilometres.

● TUNIS - A small earth tremor shook northern Tunisia early yesterday, but there were no reported casualties.

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## SPECTRUM

When the US government mobilized against the growing LSD market, "King" Owsley believed that his divine mission would afford him immunity. His fellow manufacturer, Tim Scully, was more realistic but equally deluded. Stewart Tendler and David May explain their final downfall

# Fall of the LSD empire

By the late 1960s, the US government was mounting a response to the rise of the illegal LSD market. In the vanguard would be members of the newly formed Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC), but the agency's early career was not to run smoothly.

As the BDAC agents came on to the streets in 1967, the Berkeley Barb obligingly published a picture of their graduation class and a training brochure. Agents, it suggested, should keep watch on psychedelic bookshops, and be aware of tablets from illegal laboratories. "They appear", ran the text, "to be the product of a fairly sophisticated manufacturing process."

Owsley and Scully knew very well who the brochure had in mind. Haight Ashbury in San Francisco was the acknowledged LSD capital of the world, and Owsley was its most important manufacturer. Reeking of patchouli oil, Owsley dispensed largesse to the Grateful Dead, charities and the Diggers - a group dedicated to non-violent anarchy and philanthropy - while enjoying the plaudits of his clientele. Owsley clung to the belief that his vital role as producer of LSD made him immune from the ministrations of BDAC. In his credo, "chemistry is theology", and if the task was divine then the powers above would protect him.

Scully was rather more realistic. If "dues" had to be paid, they would be paid. The psychedelics were worth it. There was no intention of throwing the rulebook out of the window - just one narrow little law passed by people who had no idea of what they were doing. LSD was a means of social change. Scully argued that people who turned on with LSD began to take a different view of governments, particular and general. Their opinions became critical and, since no establishment wants to lose power, the chances of the politicians making LSD generally available were slim. Scully had an answer: he would make enough LSD to turn on the world - or rather, that part of it which would be receptive. It would take, he calculated, 200 grams, or 72 million doses at 360 milligrams a time.

His mathematics also had to take the BDAC into account but Scully was not without resources.

Extracted from *The Brotherhood of Eternal Love* by Stewart Tendler and David May to be published by Granada May 10, £2.50.

BDAC agent Orve Hendrix was sitting in his car outside the Scully home when he saw Scully come out with another man. Hendrix spotted that the man was trying to conceal a brown paper bag, and as far as he was concerned that meant only one thing: Scully was up to something which might be enough to get the case against him rolling. With his partner in the second BDAC car some way behind him, Hendrix tagged on behind Scully and friend as they drove out of Berkeley and into the hills. They drove into an area with a lot of dead-end streets, turned into one and pulled up outside a house.

As Hendrix came along the street, Scully and the second man, still clutching the bag, got out of their car and began walking up to the front door of the house. While his partner stopped at the top of the road, ready to take off quickly if necessary, Hendrix stopped his car outside the house next door to the one the two men were approaching. Getting out, Hendrix began walking up the pathway as though he, too, were calling on someone who just happened to live next door. Unfortunately, a woman in the house had heard Hendrix's car pull up, and came to the door. Thrown for a moment, he backed away down the path and, as he

## 'Hunting the nark can be quite a lark'

did so, Scully's friend rushed across the front lawn to stick a camera in his startled face.

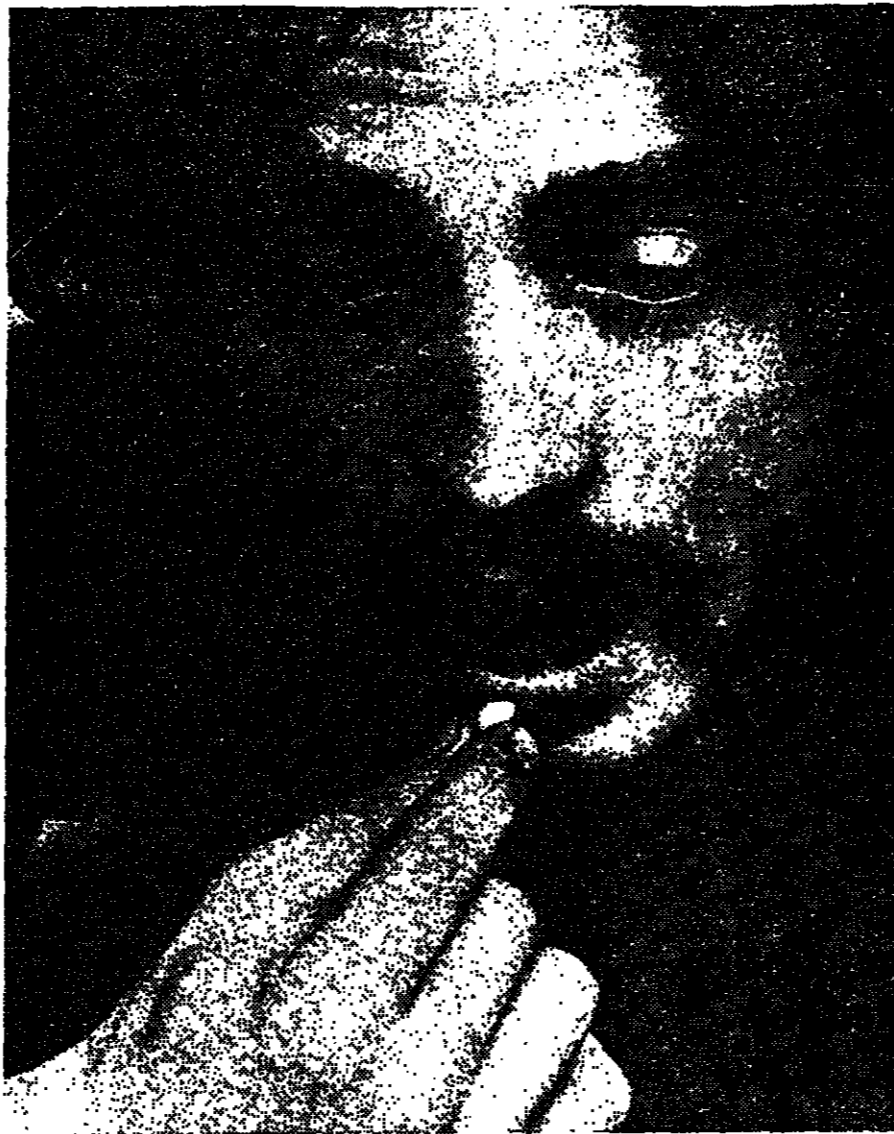
Hendrix exploded. Screaming mad, he ran after the photographer and Scully as they rushed for their car, frightened that in his fury the agent might pull a gun on them.

Pulling away, they could see Hendrix climb into his own car, start the engine and try to make a wild turn to follow them out of the dead end.

In his haste, he knocked over a mail box, and Scully stopped his car. "Hey, mister. You knocked over those folks' mail box", he shouted.

Hendrix, startled, stopped the car and went round the rear to try and right the crumpled box.

Under the heading "Hunting the Nark can be quite a lark", the *Berkeley Barb* printed both the picture and the story in November 1967, without



Tuning in and turning on: a drug-user takes an LSD tablet

attributing the source. Scully had at one time taken to smiling and waving at BDAC agents like old friends. It was "nicer than scowling at them; I was trying to maintain a friendly attitude at that point. We thought the government was evil, but the folks working for the government we thought of as ordinary people caught up in doing their jobs who were sincere too. So we tried to avoid getting them mad at us."

What changed was that Scully, a nice enough man, after months of being tailed could take no more. The constant hassle of trying to lose the agents became too big an irritant and he concocted the trap as a minor revenge. The bag was the poisoned bait: the camera was inside it.

BDAC eventually printed the story, as a cautionary tale, in its internal staff magazine. Agent Hendrix still works for the federal successor to BDAC.

While Hendrix nursed his bruised ego, BDAC considered its revenge. For months agents had been out on the streets hovering on the fringe of Haight, buying drugs, trying to trace back sources, keeping abreast of the market. Often single men in their late twenties and early thirties, they were prepared to put in long hours of surveillance.

The ideal opportunity was a buy which led back towards the source of supply, but Owsley was always very careful about his distribution using Hell's Angels, who were difficult to infiltrate. BDAC could not get beyond the street level to the Hell's Angels and behind them. A Denver laboratory used by Scully had closed without ever being discovered. The BDAC's only hope was to reach the LSD at the tabletting stage.

Agent Ken Cresswell had been after Owsley for a very long time when he

was offered some genuine Owsley LSD tablets from a dealer with a small supply. The dealer was not one of the normal sellers supplied through the Hell's Angel chain, and Cresswell went through with the deal. The dealer was followed surreptitiously, for once, leading the BDAC men back to a three-storey house at Orinda, near the city. Cresswell suddenly became very interested indeed when he saw who the tenants were.

Scully was still laughing over the incident with Hendrix on December 20, 1967, when he looked out of his home in Berkeley and noticed that the BDAC stake-out had changed alarmingly. Where there were normally two or three agents, now he counted something like 30.

Owsley always insisted that any telephone calls should be made from public telephone boxes to avoid the risk of tapping. Scully slipped out and rang the chemist. "Something's up, he told him. "There are BDAC guys everywhere. Have you got any problems? Maybe we should take off for a little while."

"Paranoia, Tim", said Owsley. "Pure paranoia. No problems here. Forget it."

But Scully was still uneasy, whatever Owsley's famous intuition told him. Scully flew down to Los Angeles, to see a leading criminal lawyer whom Owsley kept on retainer. He was sitting in counsel's office the next day when the telephone rang with a chastened Owsley on the line.

On December 21, six BDAC agents broke down the door of the Orinda house and discovered Owsley's tabletting operation, 161 grams of STP and 217 grams of LSD - one dealer put the street value of the haul at over \$1m. Owsley was just setting a barbecue

for some friends. As the BDAC men crowded in, his first response was "How did they find me?" The dealer Cresswell had followed was one of the small team working on the tabletting. Careful though the chemist might be about distribution, he always allowed the tabletters to take something for themselves to sell privately.

As the agents inspected the tabletting rooms, that were covered with plastic sheeting to allow LSD dust to be collected and recycled, Owsley stood on his dignity. "You're uninvited guests. Please take only the contraband."

"Oh, you mean this?" the agents asked, brandishing the stockpiles of LSD and STP.

"I make only the purest acid, for my family and friends", Owsley said huffily. Furthermore, he said, all his products conformed to the highest federal regulations for legitimate drugs.

Released on bail, Owsley rapidly emptied his safety deposit boxes with the aid of the Angels, and prepared for his trial. A federal court gave him three years in prison and a fine for tax evasion. His advice to Scully was simple: "You're on your own."

Scully was to find it was not only lonely, it was getting cold. Haight's Summer of Love was turning into a Winter of Despair. In the autumn of 1967, the community officially declared "The Death of Hippie", complete with an autopsy by the *Berkeley Barb*. The newspaper's own pages showed the changing times with an influx of pornography and massage parlour advertisements. In 1968, federal controls on drugs changed, to make possession of the main psychedelics a misdemeanour and their sale a felony. The short-lived BDAC was soon to be merged with the Bureau of Narcotics, forming the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) controlled by the Department of Justice instead of by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The psychedelics were now considered in the same light as narcotics.

## A last burst of song and into the twilight

Scully was to survive for another two years with a series of laboratories. For some time he had believed, on legal advice, that although the BNDD clearly knew of his involvement with a second Denver laboratory, they could not make a case which would stand up in court. With his latest laboratory closed down, Scully developed an interest in flying. In 1969 he was planning a holiday in Mexico, and drove to his local airfield to check some radio equipment. He was arrested by BNDD agents investigating the Denver laboratory, taken back to Colorado and charged. Out on bail, Scully had no intention of carrying on with LSD. His job was done. Someone else could carry on the torch for the millions out there in America. He was not sorry. He could also see unpleasant changes taking place. There was a last burst of song and the psychedelic movement slipped into a twilight.

He was eventually sentenced to 20 years by a San Francisco court in 1976 which listed him with Brotherhood of Eternal Love, one of the great LSD-dealing networks. The sentence was cut on appeal and he was released in 1979. He is now a successful electronics designer. Owsley can still be seen following the California music scene.

moreover...  
Miles Kington

Definitely  
not sure,  
I think

I was idly trying to dial the new Christian helpline the other day, hoping to lodge a protest against the price of taking brass rubbings in most churches, when I stumbled across something I hadn't even suspected: an agnostic helpline. Luckily, I had my ex-M15 tape recorder switched on, so I can transcribe now for you what I heard. It makes, I think, challenging listening.

"Hello. You have just dialled a wrong number and got the agnostic recorded message by mistake. We know it's a mistake because we have never published our number. We at Agnostic House do not believe in pushing our beliefs at people. If you would like to ring off, now is your chance."

"Thank you for staying with us. You know, people often get the wrong idea about agnostics. Because we raise a lot of doubts, the public think of us as rather grey, indecisive people. But, good heavens, that's simply not true!"

"Some of us, for instance, suffer the most magnificent turmoil, wavering between Catholicism and out-and-out atheism all the time, like a one-man chat show. Some of us became agnostics at a very early age and have never worried about it since, preferring to get on with life. And some of us find that not knowing can be very exciting. When we die, we simply won't know what's going to happen next. It could be a lot of fun."

"And that's what we agnostics are - fun people. Next week, for example, we have a spring outing planned to somewhere in the West Country. Where? Well, we don't know yet. But that's what agnosticism is all about. Surprise, unexpectedness and delicious anticipation. If you'd like to put your name down for the outing, just speak after the tone. If you haven't made up your mind yet, that's fine by us."

"I think it's true to say that if you had phoned any other helpline, you simply wouldn't have been invited to a social function so early in the proceedings. Am I right? I think I am. That's because we agnostics don't have to waste a lot of time searching for eternal verities which, let's face it, are probably not there anyway or if they are, are unknowable. We get straight down to business."

"It would be idle to deny that agnosticism is under some threat at the moment. From one side we face the cruel rigidity of the Islamic Revolution. From the other side we face the equally cruel right-wing Christianity of Abner William, A. N. Wilson, Richard Ingrams and other disciples of St. Malcolm Muggeridge."

"And what we think is that it is even more important for us to hold the centre, the great don't-know centre, the joyful agnostic-on-both-yourselves centre. Doubt can be positive. It can get things done by not wasting time on theorizing. We don't want willing willies like the Carpenter. Do you remember the lines from Lewis Carroll? I doubt it, said the Carpenter/And shed a bitter tear. There are no bitter tears in agnosticism today. We leave that to the believers!"

"Well, thanks for listening. If you have any problems we haven't cleared up, here's another number to ring."

I rang the other number and asked them if they didn't think brass rubbing had got too expensive.

"Oh, I don't know", said the agnostic. "It seems not unreasonable. There are good arguments on both sides. What do you think?"

I rang off in disgust.

## FINDINGS

### A series reporting on research PUBLIC OPINION

### Leaders in comparison

American polls have tended so far to generate more heat than light but one useful analysis, so far unreported in Britain, was a survey conducted by ABC News/Washington Post last December which compared Mondale with Reagan. On balance, Reagan bettered Mondale on who the public would "trust more in dealing with hostile foreign governments" (58 per cent to 42 per cent), and "trust more in handling foreign policy" (57 per cent to 43 per cent); while Mondale, by 58 per cent to 42 per cent was thought to "best understand problems of people like you". But the best measure is likely to turn out to be which

"would handle economy better" and on that comparison Reagan earns 54 per cent to Mondale's 46 per cent. It's the bread basket issues that count most.

### Looking better

In January of this year NBC News/Associated Press found that 46 per cent of Americans believe that the American economy will "get better" during the next year. 45 per cent said it will "stay about the same" and only 8 per cent "get worse". This 38 per cent gap, the "optimism/pessimism index" compares with a 7 per cent "optimism/pessimism index" for Britain in January. Over the past year, Britons have seen-saved back and forth between on balance, 15 per cent

pessimism and 11 per cent optimism, a point reached in the third week of May last year just before the general election. Americans' pessimism bottomed at 19 per cent in the autumn of 1981.

### Home sweet home

A large majority (83 per cent) of Americans want to live in the United States (77 per cent felt this way in 1973), and, if forced to choose another country, elect mostly those where English is spoken or where things are clean and relatively crime-free. Their second choice is Canada (23 per cent now, 19 per cent in 1973), next is Australia (12 per cent now, 11 per cent then), and fourth is England (10 per cent now, 7 per cent in 1973). No other country comes close, according to the Roper Organisation's survey carried out in the Autumn of 1983.

### Truth will out

A recent MORI poll for *The Sunday Times* reveals that government ministers and politicians came bottom of the poll in the credibility stakes. Only one person in six (and one in five concerning journalists) believes that politicians and trade-union officials can be generally trusted to tell the truth or not. See table (left).

### Ready to fight...

Among the people of 13 western nations surveyed recently by the University of Trondheim in Norway, Norwegians were found to be the most willing to defend themselves in the event of another war. The survey found 82 per cent of the people in Norway resolved to defend themselves. In second place are

the Swedes, at 78 per cent, followed by the Americans in third at 71 per cent. Among those nations where the feeling is weakest are the losers of the Second World War: Germany, Italy and Japan.

### ... girls too

Gallup, in America, has found that two out of three Americans support military service for young women as well as men in exchange for college benefits, while Demoskopie, Allensbach, in Germany, has done a survey asking whether general military service for women should be introduced there: 43 per cent of Germans are currently in favour of this so long as they are not used for combat service; when

asked how they felt about having women serve in combat units, a massive 75 per cent were opposed while only 15 were in favour, with 10 per cent saying they were undecided.

### Nature's way

Although most Germans believe that natural foods are better and more healthy than artificial foods, according to a recent poll conducted by GfK Nuremberg, the proportion in agreement has fallen from 72 per cent of Germans in 1981 to 57 per cent in 1984. Although awareness of "alternative" or "natural" foods has grown from 62 to 84 per cent, the proportion of Germans buying them over the same period has only increased by 22 per cent.

### Design faults

Italy is twice as likely as Britain to be thought to have the best design, according to a survey MORI recently conducted for Michael Peters and Partners among senior people in advertising, marketing, public relations and in the City, reported in the current issue of *Survey Magazine*. One in four (27 per cent) think the Italians lead, but nearly half (47 per cent) of the advertising executives believe this is so. Only 18 per cent of admen pick Britons as the best designers.

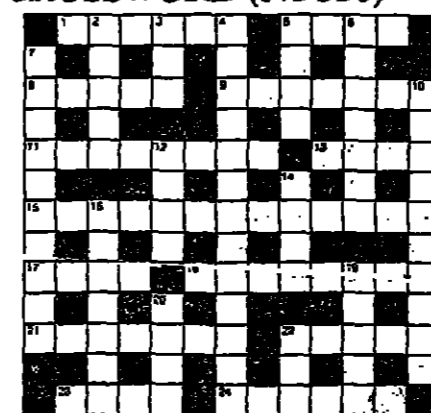
### Robert Worchester

The author is the chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork, dates and samples are reported in *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 330)

ACROSS  
1 Chinese martial art (4,2)  
4 Polish (4)  
8 Put out (5)  
9 Drag on (7)  
11 Stored for later (8)  
12 Grain grinder (4)  
15 British government bank (4,2,7)  
17 Short/long prosody (4)  
18 Spiny garden animal (8)  
21 Touching line (7)  
22 Projecting (5 per part) (4)  
23 Mild (4)  
24 Dunce (6)

DOWN  
2 Paris (5)  
3 Universal time (1,1,1)  
4 Never done before (13)  
5 Bible division (4)  
6 SE US state (7)  
7 Shoddily made (10)  
10 Money grabber (4,6)  
12 Lawless scene (4)  
14 Full of interest (4)  
16 Named person (7)  
19 Vaulting block (5)  
20 Pass on secret (4)  
22 Marijuana (3)



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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## SEX CHANGE IN STORE

Androgynous undies are the ultimate fashion statement about the sexual revolution. Boxer shorts, wrestlers' vests and mannish briefs are currently knocking out the feminine scanties. They speak more eloquently than Boy George's make-up about the merging of male-female stereotypes. The first butch briefs for women were launched by Calvin Klein in New York. This month, gender-bending sets of stretch vests and pants go on sale at Marks & Spencer. Boxer shorts are the punchiest sellers in the lingerie department at Fenwick of Bond Street. Next season, the mass market company Wolsey brings out its male-style underwear range. There are more sex changes in store. . . .



Wrestler's singlet in cotton interlock £2.95, striped cotton boxer shorts £7.95, both from the underwear department Fenwick of Bond Street. Photograph by RUSSELL MALKIN



Cross-dressing is street fashion and also the new shopping style. Bastions of male marketing are falling to female clothes. Shops

which once had rigid departmental divides between male and female fashions are now encouraging co-habitation on the sales floor. Couples shop together, but women are the aggressors, raiding the men's rails for over-size jackets, tailored suits, wing-collar shirts and this season's high fashion accessories - the silk handkerchief, the cravat and the tie.

"We did stop at buying sugar pink for men," says Michael Tiffin at Aquascutum, of the fondant-coloured sports clothes of sale in the newly opened unisex sports area on the first floor. Big towelling bathrobes, simple track pants and tops, sports shorts and skirts are sold across the genders and sometimes uni-sized.

The new department is part of a general re-furbishment at Aquascutum's Regent Street shop with the emphasis on softening up the firm lines of traditional British sportswear. The Aquascutum department currently concentrates on Valentino's stylish separates (with plans for increasing Aquascutum's label range). Although the bathrobes have been bought on sexist lines (pink for the girls, lemon for the boys and navy, white and red as neutral ground), they find, predictably, that customers are choosing across the sex divide and that women are still buying from the men's department downstairs.

Cross-dressing is the theme of the newly opened SJS department on the second floor of Simpson Piccadilly, where men's sporty separates from Matinique sell alongside their sister company In-Wear and the French Connection men's and women's clothes are on sale as a couple.

The couples who are the basis of the store's Saturday shopping trade inspired the new selling style, according to Richard Campbell-Walter of Simpson. Ski and sports departments had traditionally been a joint area and the marriage of the Jermyn Street shops for the young, fashion-conscious customers seemed a logical step.

The SJS department has absorbed the street image of cloned couples and understood its message: as women take up skirt tailoring, formal jackets, collars and ties and brogue shoes, men's style is becoming gentler, with pretty colours and increasing use of exotic patterns, especially dark primitive African prints and colourful South Sea Island patterns.

Simpson is undergoing a general re-furbishment although



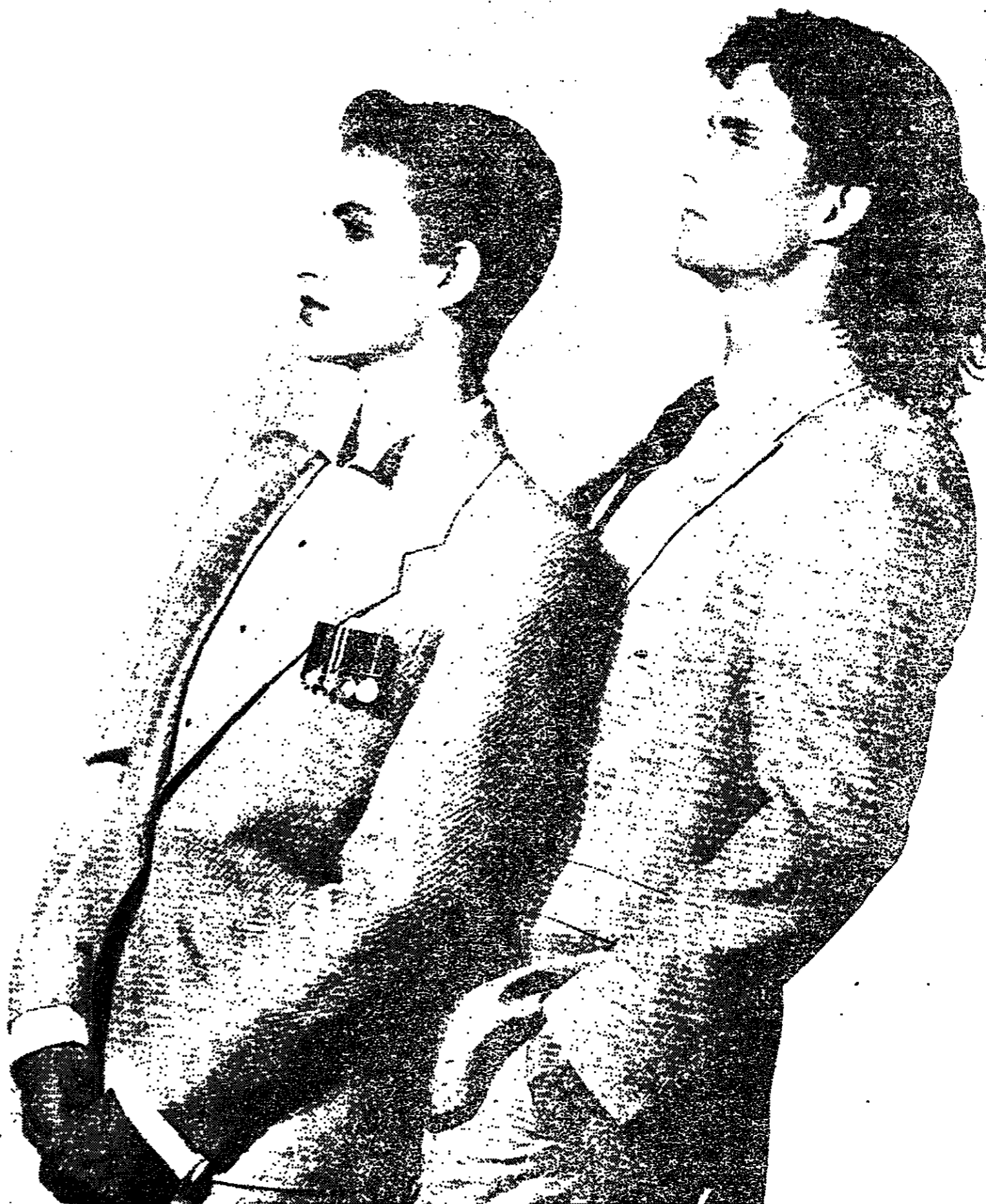
no further gender-crossing areas are yet planned. The ground-floor cosmetic area put in two years ago to lure women in from Fenwick is already strategically placed beside the men's ties, which should be useful for women wanting to look like Annie Lennox and men in search of Culture Club eye make-up.

Since Covent Garden changed its urban image from vegetables to vegetarian, the shopping patterns of the area have been transformed. The precinct has acted as a magnet for the young and lively, for tourists, strollers and for office workers from a wide surrounding area.

The problem at Moss Bros

has been to attract the crowd, and especially women, into their traditionally sedate store. Last autumn a women's department called Attitudes was opened, stocking mainly well established brand names like Jaeger, although the new buyer Elizabeth Woodland tells me that she plans to include a wider variety of sporty separates for next season.

Inevitably, my Fashion Editor's eye was drawn towards some of Moss Bros's traditional specialities: the impressive range of dress shirts, the military and regimental orders in tune with current fashions, and the men's suit department itself. Moss Bros has 62 branches across the country with 14 so far infiltrated by women's wear. That is a trend that will certainly rise according to group merchandise executive Gordon Woodland, who has been instrumental in livening up the Covent Garden store and in bringing colour and co-ordination to the men's departments. The armed services, the horse-riders, the ski-ers and, of course the hirsers of morning suit, will still be catered for, but the store aims to be more closely attuned to current style. And where the flagship sails, other stores will follow.



**HER** above Beige silk mix single-breasted jacket and slim skirt suit by Pat Shub £95 from Attitudes at Moss Bros, man's white pique wing collar dress shirt by Windsor Night Out £27.95.

**HIS** Cream slub double-breasted suit £120, city striped cotton shirt £25.95, R.E.M.E. tie £4.25. All from Moss Bros, 21-26 Bedford Street, Covent Garden WC2.

**HER** left Sugar pink towelling robe with navy binding by Valentino £56, unisex 38-44. Leopard with vest top £31, striped cotton briefs £11, also yellow/navy, white, red from Aquascutum.

**HIS** Grey and white ribbed cotton top £27.50, grey track suit (top not shown) £40, by Aquascutum at Aquascutum Sportswear Department, first floor, Jogging shoes £23.50 from (jazz), St Christopher's Place, W1.

**HER** far left above Over-size linen window pane check jacket by Paul Costello £129, beige linen shirt £39, linen trousers £59, all from Options at Austin Reed, London and Edinburgh. Sea green cotton knit tie £13.50 and rubber belt £5.95 both from Cue.

**HIS** Madras check cotton jacket by Nino Cirru £125, khaki trousers £39, ikat weave shirt by Sabre £25. All from Cue at Austin Reed.

**HER** far left below Safari-style jacket and canvas belt £69, check cotton shirt £22 both by In-Wear from Simpson.

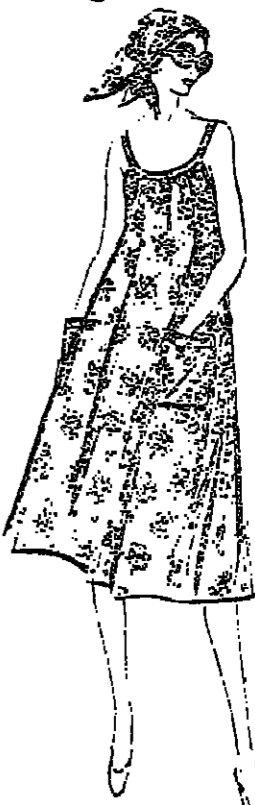
**HIS** Blue and orange African print shirt £23, drawstring cotton trousers £28, both by Matinique. Orange T-shirt £12.50. All from SJS on 2 at Simpson, Piccadilly.

## PETA MARIE



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## Angela Gore



## Alpine Poppies

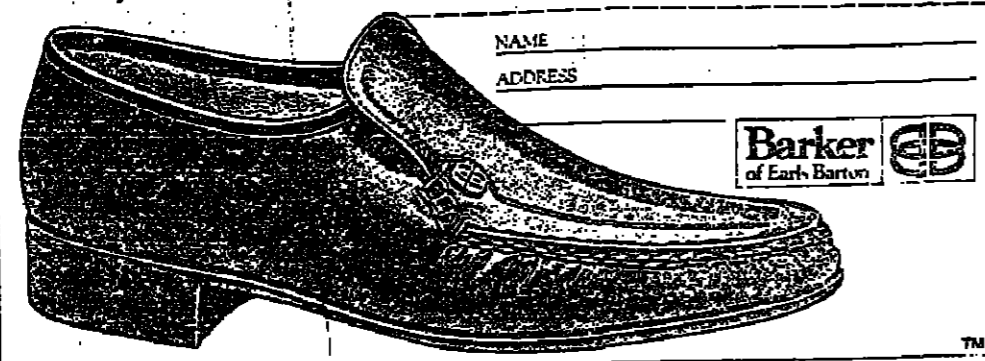
of coral and white on cornflower blue OR natural CR blue and white poppies on peach navy for a cotton lawn sundress and scarf - length 45" from nape of neck - two inch hem. 10/14 bust, 12/16b, 14/18b, 16/18b and 18/20b. £28.00. Sent within 28 days and returned if unsuitable. "MADE IN OUR MENT WORKROOMS".

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Barker of Earls Barton

## FASHELASH

● The emotive Romanesque exhibition at the Hayward, its rich carvings, its delicate illuminations and its stained glass colourings would seem to be the inspiration for knitter extraordinaire Anne Fewlass. Except that Anne has always been imbued with a medieval feeling which comes out in the craft work she exhibits this Friday.

"It is so refreshing to find a craft person who has a background of fashion and style as well as a feel for colour," says Serena Harrison, the inspiration for Empathy 84. Works by 19 craft designers including embroidery with smocking, felt slippers and witty hats are all part of this selling exhibition.

Anne Fewlass is exceptional because she works her complex patterned knits not just by hand but on a machine. Handwork fits together the mosaic of pieces which make up a cardigan or peplum jacket (always with sleeve interest). Details of bead embroidery in vibrant colours or exotic fur trimmings are also done by hand.

Her fashion background encourages Anne Fewlass to cut patterns for garment shapes as

she would cloth, using craft colleagues to make pottery trimmings and buttons carved like Romanesque sculpture. Anne Fewlass hopes that the exhibition will encourage British buyers, for her knits sell mainly in America where customers are willing to pay for the fine art of craft.

"Empathy 84 at Clarendon Gallery, 139 Portland Road, W1 until 14 May including Sundays.

● Bruce Weber makes powerful photographic images. Athletic bodies burst the boundaries of the pictures: sweeping landscapes of his native America create an uncompromising vision of pioneer fashion; strong faces and handsome couples are pinioned by the camera lens.

Weber is a cult photographer and his glossy volume of black and white photographs (Twelve-trees Press) imported from the United States, sells at a connoisseur's price of £50 at Paul Smith, the menswear shop.

● On Saturday, Bruce Weber will be signing books that not taking price 6.50 pm at W12.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Casting a blight

A plan to erect a sculpture of Sir Winston Churchill outside St Paul's Cathedral has been abandoned. The City of London has written to Oscar Nemon - Churchill's favourite sculptor - refusing to provide the necessary £100,000. It says that, "due to the austerity of the City, the statue would be an extravagance."

The decision has angered Mrs Thatcher, who had agreed to unveil the heroic size statue - the only one for which the reluctant Lady Churchill sat - while President Reagan was unveiling an identical statue in Fulton, Missouri, where Churchill made his famous Iron Curtain speech. The Americans have no difficulty in raising funds from the English Speaking Union and an American tycoon, so now only one statue is being cast at the Basingstoke Foundry. Embarrassed by London's refusal to fund the twin statue, Reagan has now tactfully declined to unveil it: his place will be taken by Charles Price, US ambassador in London. Nemon is said to be too ashamed to attend.

### Sight unseen

In *Sources Close to the Prime Minister*, to be published next month, James Fenton, now a contender for the Oxford poetry professorship, recalls his first day as a lobby correspondent for the *New Statesman*. After being led to Annie's Bar in the Palace of Westminster, he was introduced to an MP who "was so drunk that as he reached forward to shake my hand he fell off his bar stool and slumped to the floor". But, says Fenton, "under the conventions of publishing embargoes, I should never have seen this book either. But as it is all about the evils of information control, I have no qualms."

● Rank Travel on nudity in Lanzarote: "Occasional arrests are intended to remind everyone of the official attitude, but there are not enough police to provide blanket enforcement."

### Gorilla base

The Marquess of Bath's office has rung with a suggestion, following my note about the Duchess of Roxburghe's home, Floors Castle, being mistaken for Longleat. The confusion probably arose, it was said, because although part of *Greyfriars* was filmed at Floors, Tarzan's gorillas were in fact drafted in from Longleat. I trust a reader did not have gorillas in mind when he wrote helpfully pointing out that the building housing the British Embassy in Pretoria is called Greyfriars.

BARRY FANTONI



"Who's that chap with the droopy moustache next to Elton John?"

### Plaque mischief

Green editions of the familiar blue plaques are soon to crop up in London, although I doubt if they will adorn many Mayfair frontages. The plaques will advertise "A Virago author lived here," and are being offered with a £100 prize to booksellers who can track down homes once inhabited by writers whose books have been published by the feminist publisher. As most are obscure nineteenth century housewives, I suspect that Virago is safe from bankruptcy.

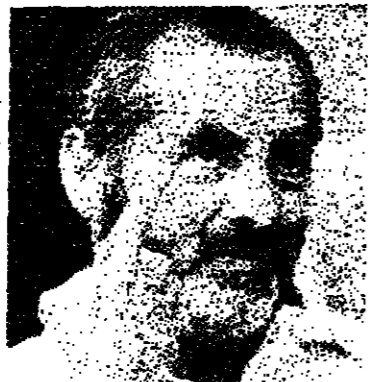
### Springs to mind

John D. Wood is trying to let offices at Leconfield House in Curzon Street, Mayfair, on the basis of a romantic anecdote about Baron Leconfield, the former owner. He feared catching typhoid from London water and "spring water from his estate in Sussex was delivered daily to his London home". While I cannot vouch for the plumbing, I can safely recommend the wiring: until recently Leconfield House was the home of MRS. Nowdays one floor is occupied by a soft drinks company. Sch... you know who.

### Without honour

Charles Clark, chief executive of Hutchinson, scarcely emerges the greatest living advertisement for his latest book, *Publishing Agreements*, out from Allen and Unwin on May 31. On that day, he clears his desk, having just been sacked by Hutchinson's owners, LWT Holdings. Publishing sources say the board is distinctly unimpressed by his record - a criticism he has every right to rebut. Since being appointed five years ago, he has turned Hutchinson's miserable £3m loss into a profit, albeit small. But not fast enough, it seems, for the high-flying LWT board. Faced with the dole, Clark may have time to write a sequel to his book. On publishing disagreements.

PHS



Kahane: militant leader

**Jerusalem**  
Suspicions about the existence of a ruthless and well organized Jewish terror group among the ever-expanding settlement population in the occupied territories have been reinforced with the recent arrest of more than a score of Jews. Many are regarded as pillars of the settlement movement, which likes to see itself as the new pioneer element in Israeli society.

Severe restrictions prevent the publication of the names of those involved in the round-up, which stretched from the annexed Golan Heights to the city of Hebron on the West Bank but it is known that they cannot be dismissed merely as "fringe fanatics", the label attached to other Jews, many very young, arrested in recent months after attacks against Arab targets.

Many now in detention come from the core of Israeli society and are believed to include serving and reserve army officers, an engineer, a relative of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the leader of the Jewish return to Hebron, a city holy to both Arabs and Jews, and some of his close associates from the early days of West Bank settlement.

The seniority, respectability and official connections of those detained has transformed the last-minute foiling of the plot last Friday to blow up a fleet of Arab buses (which according to police estimates would have killed at least 300 people) into a political time bomb which could have repercussions far beyond the general election scheduled for July

Colonel Gaddafi has experimented with many political theories since he came to power in 1969. Unable to succeed with one, he has drifted to another. Libya's tiny population has never understood his rambling ideas - his "Green Book" or his "Third Universal Theory", for instance.

The more revolutionary and violent his ideas have become, the faster has ebbed his support.

Benign dictators rarely remain benign in their efforts to make themselves into one-man, unrepresentative institutions. They end up presiding over various forms of systematic oligarchies, ruling by threat. It becomes difficult for them to retire for fear they would be sentenced to hang by their successors. So they cling to office, and everybody waits for a coup.

Many African leaders are in such a trap. They include Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast, Sese Seko Mbofuto of Zaire, Dr Hastings Banda of Malawi, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, General Siad Barre of Somalia and General Jaffar Nimeiri of Sudan. In these and other countries on the continent, military coups are increasingly inevitable. The recent coup attempt in Cameroon illustrates that representative politics are required even in fairly prosperous countries.

In the absence of political institutions capable of breeding experienced politicians with a sense of accountability, there is usually no alternative to military takeover. Colonel Lamsana Conte, the new head of state in Guinea, had little option but to seize power after 26 years of one-man rule by the late President Sékou Touré. Perhaps Lamsana will fall the institution-building test. After all, few soldiers like "political" institutions, which entail long and often indecisive debate. Least of all do they like the messiness of party politics.

But, as Major-General Mohammed Buhari of Nigeria or Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings of Ghana would rightly argue, in relation to their own countries, the civilians failed to establish workable politics quickly enough. Popular acclaim of the most recent coups in both these countries was probably enough to justify the soldiers' intervention. Neither Buhari nor Rawlings will risk handing over to civilians again for a long time, if at all. It seems that civilian governments in contemporary Africa have one chance only.

Those who seize power today, irrespective of any justification they have for doing so, are far more aware of the dangers of power than they would have been 15 years ago. The mood is for retribution against the corrupt excesses of outgoing regimes. Link that to the inevitability of military rule - because in most cases there are no political institutions to safeguard civilian "democracy" - and the constituency for young radical officers is made. Hence Samuel Doe in Liberia. Rawlings in Ghana. Captain Tho-

mas Sankara in Upper Volta, and very nearly their counterparts in Nigeria. The days of the "young Turks" have begun.

Can they set about establishing a system of government that will survive them and enable their countries to develop? Gone are the days of foreign blueprints: scientific socialism went out the window with

ill-tempered farmer, who had provided the rotten egg as part of his begrudged tithe. The curate could not bring himself to tell an outright lie. So he reached for a compromise worthy of his cloth. In its original version, to describe something as a curate's egg was a polite but snide way of saying that it was rotten through and through; not good in parts.

That is not the way that we use it today. We evidently need a cliché to describe something that is good in parts, more than we need a polite but snide way of saying that something is rotten. So we have

### Christopher Walker on the round-up of the new settlement extremists

## The Jewish terror Shamir had to crush

23. One immediate result will be to elevate the whole West Bank question into an even more sensitive campaign issue than had been expected.

Although Mr Shamir's ruling Likud coalition may hope to pick up support from floating voters who previously doubted its stomach for coming to grips with ultra-nationalistic Jewish terror, its leaders will certainly be embarrassed by their ideological links with those being questioned, an unspecified number of whom are expected to face trial. The mood of most Israelis was eloquently voiced by the president, Mr Chaim Herzog, who told a gathering commemorating victims of the Holocaust that "certain elements among us" have not learnt the lessons of the bitter history of the Jews. He warned that, had the attack not been prevented, "it could have brought disaster upon our people."

The disturbing wave of Jewish terrorism against Arabs in the West Bank began in April 1980 when windows of 130 Palestinian-owned cars and 70 homes were smashed. The attack organized as a crude response to weeks of stone throwing by Arab schoolchildren and the tossing of a grenade - which failed to explode - at a settlers' bus, was dubbed locally as Kristalnacht (after the Nazi violence against the German Jews on November 9, 1938). The decision by a hard core of militant settlers to take direct action against West Bank Arabs resulted from a variety of motives

ranging from sheer frustration at the failure of the Israeli authorities to stop the stone throwing to a belief among the most extreme Jews in the occupied territories that all Palestinians must be forced out of "Eretz Israel" - the biblical land of Israel over which Jews, it is claimed, have sovereignty.

The situation deteriorated further in June 1980 with the skillfully manufactured bombs which cost Mr Bassam Shaka, the radical Palestinian mayor of Nablus, the largest West Bank city, the lower part of both legs and Mr Karim Khalef, the pro-PLO mayor of Ramallah, a foot. Palestinians angrily accused the then Begin government of wilful indifference to discovering the identity of the culprits. There were dark hints never convincingly disproved, that the investigation may have been soft-pedalled for political reasons.

Now members of the 90-strong investigation team which has been secretly working for nearly two years in preparation for the latest swoop on suspected Jewish terrorists are hoping to solve both the attempted assassination of the mayors and the machine-gun attack last summer at the Islamic College in Hebron. If it succeeds, doubts about the government's reluctance to grasp the nettle of the Jewish underground will be largely removed, although there could be dramatic effects on the extreme right of Israeli society.

Until the weekend swoop, settlement leaders and members of the nationalistic Gush Emunim (Block



Khalef: lost a foot

of the Faithful) movement had been able to pool-pool those arrested as being outsiders in no way representative of the bulk of the 30,000 Jews now settled in the West Bank. This was particularly true of the so-called Lifga Gang, a group of "born-again" Jews who are said to believe they would hasten the arrival of the Messiah by blowing up Muslim places of worship on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, Islam's third holiest shrine. Others already in detention include young immigrants from the United States associated with the Kach movement headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane, who again were outside the main stream of West Bank society.

Now, on the eve of an election campaign which had already been expected to inflame the deep divisions between left and right in Israeli society, the right-wing Likud government is faced with the ramifications of the uncovering of what has been described as one of the biggest subversive organizations in the history of the state.

As the *Jerusalem Post*, normally associated with the opposition Labour Party, warned its readers: "The immediate targets of such an underground may be Arab. But the ultimate target, whether willingly or unwillingly, is the Jewish state. Such terrorism, if unapprehended, would erode the norms and institutions which make any form of national cohesion possible. They would produce chaos and social destruction amongst Jews and total war between Jew and Arab."

But they will have to come to grips speedily with a problem they are not naturally disposed to solve: the growth of armed forces, the increase in numbers of weapons and the consequent tendency to look for a military solution where none exists.

Containing conflict in Africa today is a losing battle, not least because of ill-considered foreign intervention and the lack of any mechanism or will to control arms sales. Morocco is fighting the Polisario over Western Sahara. Libya, whose largely Soviet-supplied military arsenal is as fantastic as Colonel Gaddafi himself, is in conflict with France over the Chad battlefield. President Nimeiri, with untimely American support, is trying to fight his southern compatriots. The Ethiopian government, aided greatly by the Soviet Union and allies, remains in combat with a growing part of northern Ethiopia. And so it goes on all the way round the continent.

During the past 10 years, about \$100 billion has been spent on defence in Africa. Much of that has bought equipment entirely useless for the sort of jobs that armed forces in Africa should do. There has been a real arms race in some regions. There is obvious worry in North Africa about Libya's 20 or more tank battalions, for example.

Obviously it is hard for governments to reduce their armed forces if their neighbour is South Africa, Libya or Ethiopia. And certainly for a country as populous and diverse as Nigeria, sizable armed forces are needed. But for most countries on the continent, a well-trained and well-equipped force of say, 5,000 combat troops is enough. Essentially it should be a highly mobile counter-insurgency force, with no need for tanks, heavy artillery, fighter aircraft or other expensive, useless toys.

To counter blatant cross-border incursions, such as Libyan adventurism in Chad, there is a strong case for a multi-national African combat force, with a lot of bite. It would have to wield decisive authority and not be subject to endless committee decisions. Its terms of engagement would have to be very clear.

The idea has been talked about before, but has been lost in the Organization of African Unity bureaucracy. It might be a step towards demilitarization, no matter if it failed sometimes to quell particular conflicts. If it helped to reduce the amount of weaponry in Africa, the effort of setting up such a force would be worth it.

The absence of representative political institutions, coupled with absurd quests for military solutions, is a recipe for decimation. Unless more effort is made to halt the trend, the prospect for political debate - let alone political consensus - will fall out of sight for years. And to recover from starvation and anarchy takes a decade.

The author is Editor of *Africa Confidential*.

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### Charles Meynell offers a solution to Africa's grim record of coup and conflict

## How a continent at war could yet live in peace



mas Sankara in Upper Volta, and very nearly their counterparts in Nigeria. The days of the "young Turks" have begun.

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That is not the way that we use it today. We evidently need a cliché to describe something that is good in parts, more than we need a polite but snide way of saying that something is rotten. So we have

selected the curate's egg. It is no good complaining that this is not the true meaning. That is the way the language moves. You cannot make a cliché without breaking curate's eggs.

Take another cliché phrase that we use with little reference to its original meaning: the Hippocratic Oath. The lay public have a misty impression that all doctors on qualification solemnly swear an oath that goes back to the roots of Ancient Greek medicine. Perhaps they perform the ceremony in the Albert Hall; and no doubt there is a certain amount of dressing up, quacks being keen on such school-boy charades.

On the contrary: the Hippocratic Oath is a mirage of a chimera. There is no such thing. The professional

code of ethics for British doctors is written in a blue booklet entitled *Professional Conduct and Discipline*, and published by the General Medical Council. It has no connexion with Hippocrates, or Hippocampus for that matter.

We know virtually nothing about Hippocrates, the most famous Greek physician, except that he was an Asclepiad from Kos, and a contemporary of Socrates. It is probable that he was of small stature, that he travelled a lot, and that he died at Larissa. He gave his name to more than 70 assorted medical treatises known as the Hippocratic Collection, though it is highly unlikely that he wrote a word of any of them. In them you can find almost anything you want, including such sound medical ethics as that a doctor should keep secret any communication made to him by a patient during a consultation, and should not help a woman to obtain an abortion. You can also find more questionable advice. You could say that the Hippocratic Oath is a bit of a curate's egg.

Roger Scruton

## Keep this monster in its grave

The generation to which I belong experienced, during its formative years, one of the greatest catastrophes that the world has ever known in peace time: the rise of modern architecture.

Theoretically, of course, modern architecture has been in existence for some time. The Bauhaus, Mies, Fry, Le Corbusier and others had concealed, here and there in the landscape of Europe, meticulously crafted boxes to which pilgrimages were made, and before which mouths were opened to take in air, or to let out gibberish. The Leninist ideas of the Russian Constructivists and the Bauhaus were taught in schools of architecture, and Le Corbusier's exhortations to tear down Paris and Algiers in the interests of hygiene were being studied by a younger generation of like-minded maniacs. On the whole, however, until the late 1950's nothing much had been done about it, and the occupants of our inner cities slept in relative tranquillity.

Secretly, however, architects and planners were preparing our doom. By a deft combination of aesthetic propaganda and hard economics, this anti-social faction was able to win the support of influential people and to deceive the public for long enough to put its designs into operation. So effective was its publicity that when, at last, its members emerged into the open, seized control of our cities, and shook them free of human significance, the public merely gazed on their work in mute astonishment.

The architects and planners were rewarded with honours and dignities, and the British public was told, in no uncertain terms, that anyone who complained at their enlightened refurbishing of the human condition merely revealed his ignorance of modernity. The protester had not read Le Corbusier, had not studied the appropriate reverence the surviving photographs of Mies van der Rohe's pavilion at Barcelona, had not understood the unanswerable logic of Le Corbusier, had not recognized that a facade is an act of hypocrisy, and ornament a crime.

Slowly, however, a spirit of resistance was born. Long before the criminal destruction of Newcastle, the public had begun to suspect, behind the rhetoric of modernity, the real nature of the "invisible hand" which guided it. People began to look askance at architects and planners, and to watch their movements more carefully.

At first there was little that could be directly done to impede them. The culprits had gained fortunes and titles, and were able to get their way in most matters that could be settled by the offer of a trip to Bermuda or a

case of Lafite. Nevertheless, the British public experienced one of its periodic awakenings. It began to remember that it is governed not by men but by laws, and that the laws exist in order to curtail the power of those who have too much of it.

By the late 1970's, the climate had changed. Planning applications were regularly resisted; old buildings were respected; facades, ornaments and soft materials were again acknowledged as the true vehicles of human significance. It was possible to repudiate the aesthetic of the modern movement without being drowned in ridicule. It was possible to praise Belcher.

It was even possible to offer (although in whispers) the most important truths of all: that architects and planners may not be necessary; that their universal interference in the building process has not necessarily been for the benefit of mankind. It was possible, at last, to breathe freely, in the knowledge that the "unstates" of the modern movement were all safely in their graves, and that the lesson of their destructive egomania had been learnt.

At least, so we thought, until a most extraordinary recent occurrence. Next to the Mansion House, in a charming corner of old London, where Poultry and Walbrook merge with Queen Victoria Street, stands a beautiful cluster of Victorian buildings, designed to enhance the medieval street-plan with gay corners and skylines, and exuberant detailing.

Today a public inquiry opens into a plan put forward by Peter Palumbo (who has been steadily acquiring the necessary freeholds and leaseholds over a period of 23 years) to clear the area, abolish the medieval street plan, expose the drab flank of the Mansion House, and construct a nightmarish square of windswept concrete dominated by a huge tower block, designed by none other than Mies van der Rohe, whose dead hand has ruled so successfully over the darkening of New York.

The danger is compounded by the fact that Mr Palumbo's motive is not profit but enthusiasm - the very same enthusiasm for the new, the exciting, the progressive, which speaks in such megalomaniac accents from the pages of Le Corbusier, and which we suppose had been interred with the bones of the modernists. In today's inquiry, therefore, battle is joined - let us hope for the last time - between the new spirit of conservation and renewal, and the old spirit of progress and destruction.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

Peter Kellner

## Up and up - the new-town law

It is difficult to cast Mr Patrick Jenkin as a villain. He has the kind of large-framed body and avuncular face that suggests reassurance rather than menace. Unlike other ministers he is seldom strident, preferring to argue in tones of calm reason.

It was all the more surprising, then, when the Secretary for the Environment recently directed a tart insult not at Liverpool or the Greater London Council but, of all places, Basildon. He described the town as "Moscow down the Thames" and revealed that Basildon is the second council - after the GLC - on his rate-capping hit list.

Why Basildon? It is, to be sure, run by a Labour council (although, as it happens, it is not on the Thames). But by no stretch of even the most fevered Tory imagination can it be labelled a citadel of the far left. It possesses a moderate, united local Labour party, and councillors who have no intention of adopting some of the gesture politics practised elsewhere.

Anyone looking for extremism and political splits in Basildon should examine the local Conservative party. Its councillors are divided on rate-capping and in their views towards the two local Tory MPs, especially Mr Harvey Proctor. A few days ago local Conservatives had to make the embarrassing admission that Mr Tim Hall, one of the party's candidates in this Thursday's council elections, had links with the National Front.

Nevertheless there is a good reason why Mr Jenkin - and the rest of us - should regard Basildon as an important test of his rate-capping policy. The issue is not just the familiar one about local democracy versus central control. It concerns the capacity of Whitehall to make intelligent judgments about what councils should spend. If it is shown to be unable to do so, then the whole rate-capping exercise risks collapsing under the weight of its own absurdity.

Basildon's problem is that which ever way the government programmes its computer to do the sums, the print-out shows that the town is spending far too much. Mr Jenkin offers 11 different criteria for defining "overspenders". Basildon is one of only five councils to fail all 11 tests. (The others are the GLC, Islington, Greenwich and Mersey-side.)

It is true that Basildon's rates have increased by 70 per cent in the last three years: on the face of it the town is one of the "grossly extravagant Labour authorities" making "exorbitant rate demands", to quote last year's Conservative manifesto.

But two facts speak to a different conclusion. Spending per household is now 15 per cent lower in real terms than it was in 1979; and the largest rate increase in the past three

years was made in 1982 when the Tories controlled the council.

The reason that Basildon is so high on Mr Jenkin's hit list is in fact the same as the reason that Harlow, Crawley, Stevenage and Thamesdown (better known as Swindon) are also deemed to be overspenders. They are rapidly growing new towns (Swindon is not, rather than outlie) with special characteristics that the Department of the Environment does not properly take into account.

For example, council housing is on average much newer than elsewhere. Most councils make their housing account balance by flattening the "profit" they make renting older housing with the "loss" they incur on newer estates. New towns cannot do that. So despite charging higher rents than neighbouring councils, Basildon and similar towns have to subsidize the housing account from the rates.

Another feature of new towns is that they have well new towns built with more parks and recreation centres than old towns. These cost money to maintain; but now places like Basildon find they are being penalized for doing some of the very things they were designed to do.

A more recent problem is the rapid increase in the number of elderly people. The first generation of people to populate the new towns is now retiring. Because the pensioner population has risen by 50 per cent in a decade, unless standards of council care are to drop alarmingly, ever-increasing sums must be spent on social services.

When Michael Heseltine was Environment Secretary he commissioned Coopers and Lybrand to study the problem. They concluded that the government's grant policies were insensitive to the special characteristics of a new town.

That remains true. As a result the Government has devised a vicious circle of peculiar inequity. Because the DoE misjudges the needs of new towns, their spending appears to be excessive. Because of this, they suffer penalties in the form of reduced block grants. Because their block grants fall, their rates must rise yet further. Because their rates have had to rise so much, they now risk rate-capping, with the threat of worse services, a loss of local democracy and a serious risk to the very qualities that give many new towns their pride.

It cannot be Mr Jenkin's wish to alienate the citizens of all these towns. Most of them have Conservative MPs with slim majorities that could easily be overturned at the next general election. This Thursday's local elections give voters their chance to show Mr Jenkin that his rate-capping notions make not only for bad democratic principles and bad administrative practice but also bad politics.

The author is political editor of the *New Statesman*.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## IN THE FRONT LINE

When Herr Kohl, the West German Chancellor, arrives here tomorrow he will have his first encounter with Mrs Thatcher since the unhappy Brussels summit, which ended in weary recriminations over the Community budget. Since then everyone has cooled down and a certain amount of progress is being made. This should make it easier to look beyond the budget to the larger questions which ought to be preoccupying the leaders of Europe, particularly the state of the alliance.

It is now the almost undisputed wisdom of the moment that Europe must make a big effort to become a stronger and more assertive pillar of the Atlantic partnership. Various reasons are put forward. One is that Europe must act as a steady influence on American policy. Another is that only a more integrated Europe can ensure that America's commitment to Europe does not weaken. A third assumes that the United States will anyway withdraw from Europe, either following the tilt of its trading interests towards the Pacific or retreating behind the illusory safety of a "Star Wars" defence system, so that Europe must prepare to take its fate in its own hands.

This last assumption should be resisted, if only because it could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. The United States has vital political, economic and military interests in Europe and is not likely to abandon them through some process of historical inevitability. But there is a danger of growing rifts and misunderstandings weakening the alliance if Europe does not

assume responsibilities for its security, both on the continent and around the globe, more commensurate with its wealth and political maturity.

The first requirement is for a clearer European view on defence. At the moment the most visible movement in this field is confined to the Franco-German dialogue. Mrs Thatcher will want to hear more about this from Herr Kohl. In most ways it is to be welcomed, even if the French are motivated by somewhat exaggerated fears of German and American unreliability. It draws the French back into Nato planning through the back door, making West Germany a sort of intermediary between France and Nato. If it leads to more agreement on strategies, including the role of French forces in West Germany, it can only strengthen the alliance. It could turn damaging only if it led to bilateral arms deals in which other partners should have been included. This is why there is now more agreement on the need to bring these discussions into the wider framework of the Western European Union.

However, talks cannot get very far before they come bumping up against two very concrete problems. One is money. If Europe is going to carry a larger share of the common defence burden, or even if it is merely going to improve its conventional forces, someone is going to have to pay, and there is not much spare money around for that purpose, nor the political will to find it. The other problem is the

nuclear defence of Europe. A certain amount of confusion over this has been surfacing in the West German press. Two weeks ago, for instance, Herr Jürgen Todenhöfer, of the Christian Democratic Union, floated the idea of an integrated European nuclear force. He was quickly disavowed by his party, but a more prominent member of the same party, Herr Dreger, had earlier written a milder complaint about the fact that West Germany had no influence over French nuclear weapons, even those that could explode on the soil of West or East Germany.

The anxiety of the Germans is understandable. They are hosts to numerous nuclear weapons over which they have little or no control, and they are also a prime target, yet they have no nuclear weapons of their own. It may be an unenviable position to be in but so long as West Germans believe that a German finger on the nuclear trigger would not bring them greater security there is no coherent alternative, since the idea of merging the British and French deterrents to substitute for the American deterrent is unrealistic, as much for political as for military reasons. Mr Mitterand has already made this clear. German worries must be mitigated primarily by means of closer political and strategic cooperation. There is still plenty of room for progress here, backed up by more European cooperation in the defence industries. That is one area in which dependence on the United States could certainly be reduced.

## SELLING SEALINK SHORT

There can be few businesses in the public sector more ripe for privatisation than Sealink, the cross-Channel ferry and ports subsidiary of British Rail. Last month's decision by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, that the company is to be sold by auction to a private sector company - though not necessarily to the highest bidder - is a step that is long overdue.

The millions of holiday-makers who use Sealink's services to cross to the Continent or to Ireland each year have all too little cause to associate Sealink's name with efficiency or subservience to consumer needs. In terms of profitability, productivity or level of customer service, Sealink's record in the last few years has been poor. This is by no means all the fault of the management or workforce. The business has suffered from being a minor and often neglected outpost of a huge corporate empire whose predominant interest has lain elsewhere, in the mainland rail service.

The financial constraints imposed by a heavily subsidised parent and the inevitable diffused sense of accountability to the marketplace have taken their toll, even though Sealink is not one of the nationalised enterprises to have suffered from an absence of competition. It has a monopoly on some of its routes, but on the key short sea routes across the Channel it has been exposed to real competition, from private companies such as European Ferries and P & O, which have eroded its share of the market.

The cross-Channel ferry market itself suffers from serious overcapacity and from the distorting presence of subsidised Continental operators such as SNCF, the French railway company. Too often Sealink's response to these difficult conditions has seemed to be to try to shelter behind cosy pooling arrangements and price-fixing agreements which have blurred the need for rationalization and improvements in efficiency. These have started to come through in the last couple of years, but there can be little doubt that the process will be usefully accelerated once the business is fully exposed to the disciplines of the private sector. A business that only appointed a marketing director two years ago clearly has some way to go before it puts the interests of its customers as a high priority.

If there can be little argument about the desirability of taking the State out of the ferry business, there is still scope for doubt whether the Government is going the right way about implementing this laudable aim. By selling Sealink intact to a single bidder, British Rail has opted for the safest, quickest and most pragmatic course, but it may not be the best one. There is, for example, no compelling logical case for Sealink to keep both its ferry operations and its harbours selling them off separately may well be a better way to generate effective competition and prevent Sealink's new owner from using its position as harbour operator to squeeze its rivals out of the best berths. The case for splitting up Sealink and auctioning off its routes indi-

vidually or in geographical groupings is one that the Government, despite its renewed emphasis on competition as the driving force behind privatisation, seems to have been too timid to contemplate, though the difficulties of such a course should not be lightly ignored.

It is no accident that the decision to sell Sealink as a single entity has produced a number of headaches for the Office of Fair Trading to ponder. Should European Ferries, the most successful private sector ferry operator, be released from its undertaking not to bid for Sealink? There seems little case for doing so, since it should leave the company with between 50 and 70 per cent of the short sea cross-Channel market. This course would, on the other hand, almost certainly mean higher proceeds from the sale of Sealink. If European Ferries is barred from bidding, should P & O be allowed to do so, even though its record of efficiency and profitability in the ferry business has been even worse, by some measures, than that of Sealink itself? Or should it go to a new company with no direct experience of the business at all?

These are complex equations, which face the Government, not for the first time in its denationalisation programme, with a multiplicity of different and conflicting motives. By keeping Sealink intact, however, it is not entirely clear that the benefits flowing from privatisation, though they will be substantial, will be as great as they might be if the more radical option was adopted.

## LIFE BEHIND BARS

Visiting the zoo is one of those pleasures which have been irrevocably modified by lost innocence. We can never again feed out with our bag of buns to the bears and watch the chimpanzees' tea-party with quite the clear conscience that we used to. Indeed, we would seldom find the tea-table laid today if we did. Questions of hygiene, exploitation and speciesism weigh increasingly on us as we grow uneasily past the reproachful eyes of our captives. We have begun to grow doubtful whether we should visit them for entertainment or penance; no wonder attendances have been going down in recent years.

However, from this week on we can hold our heads a little higher. From now on the Zoo Licensing Act is in force, providing for the establishment of criteria and powers of inspection and licensing. It should in time make zoos pleasanter and safer places to visit, to work in and to be an inmate of.

In the past, showbusiness, scholarship and conservation were able to coexist without any great sense of conflict. But in the sixties market forces first brought about a world-wide rise in the number of zoos, and then precipitated a decline, caused by rising costs and public satiation. Some of the more frankly cashpenny zoos disappeared; others attempted to survive by

cutting corners in ways which have made the new controls necessary. Standards of care have already risen generally since the sixties, partly because visitors are less easily satisfied by the spectacle of animals in squalid discomfort. But there is an increasing minority which argues that zoos are by their nature degrading, and that if our species has obligations to safeguard other species that we displace, the task should not be done as a by-product of a curiosity-show.

In practice, such an enterprise would never secure support from governments on the scale required if it did not at the same time earn public goodwill through its entertainment value. These conflicts of purpose come together more painfully than anywhere else in Britain (and perhaps the world) at London Zoo, which is itself about to undergo a significant change of leadership this month, with the retirement as president of Lord Zuckerman, who has been one of the chief driving forces behind it for some thirty years.

Lord Zuckerman has never been in any doubt that the Zoo is first and foremost a scientific charity, and only after that a showplace. It is perhaps the first institution of its kind in the world for scholarship, and it has done much to develop the new concept of the world's zoos as a

kind of ark for the protection of species denied any refuge outside. This often means stocking kinds of animals, and large breeding groups, which cannot justify themselves in terms of audience appeal. Audience appeal makes conflicting demands: for instance, no zoo would keep lions today for purposes of conservation or scholarship; but what is a day at the zoo without lions?

The Zoological Society of London has never been commercially viable at any stage of its 160-year history, but uniquely among major zoos it survived until recently without government subsidy. Cramped ageing buildings inappropriate to modern conceptions of science or display have increasingly hampered its work. But the general hardships of the last decade forced it to seek help. The Government has responded cautiously, securing its immediate position, acknowledging no long-term commitment and implicitly asking for better evidence of hard salesmanship before guaranteeing its future. It is true that the Zoo could be more enterprising about making the most of its entertainment value without jeopardising its other functions. But in the long run official policies which forced it to reverse Lord Zuckerman's order of priorities would impoverish its value both for scholarship and showmanship.

## Independence of 'The Observer'

From Mr William Clark and others  
Sir, Several references have been made in the press recently to the role of the "Government-appointed" directors of *The Observer*. We should like to make it clear that no member of the board has ever been appointed by the Government.

We were invited to join the board of *The Observer* at the time Lornho was seeking to acquire the paper in 1981. Four of the five names which appear below as signatories to this letter were then notified to the Department of Trade.

It was made a condition of the Secretary of State's consent to the transfer of ownership to Lornho that we should have been appointed as independent directors, together with a fifth person chosen by the original four, before the actual transfer took effect. This followed the recommendation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that consent to the transfer "be not given unless" independent directors were appointed; otherwise the transfer could operate against the public interest.

The concept of independent directors as full members of the *Observer* board, but with additional responsibilities for maintaining the editorial freedom and standards of the paper, was contained in Lornho's own proposals to the Monopolies Commission.

Both the commission in its report, and the Secretary of State for Trade in his parliamentary statement on July 9, 1981, accepted that the presence of independent directors on the board, endowed with certain powers agreed between the new ownership, the editor, and the journalists, would reinforce the guarantees and understandings that had been given verbally and in writing.

This is the background against which our intervention in the dispute between Mr Rowland and Mr Treford - and Lornho's recent comments on the role of the independent directors - should be judged.

We carry formal responsibilities of a fundamental character for protecting the editorial independence of a great newspaper. In our statement last week we sought to discharge these responsibilities to the best of our ability.

WILLIAM CLARK,  
GEOFFREY COX,  
DEREK MITCHELL,  
ROSEMARY MURRAY,  
WINDLESHAM.

*The Observer*,  
8 St Andrew's Hill, EC4,  
April 30.

## NCB communications

From Mr Peter R. Morrell

Sir, In suggesting that Arthur Scargill has been able to create mayhem simply because the NCB has not played its part in getting its message across, John Garnett (features, April 19) implies that the roots of the present dispute lie in a failure of communication. As Director of the Industrial Society and a member of the 1976 Wilberforce inquiry, his advancement of this argument is unsurprising, but is it right?

The miners on strike can read as well as the rest of us, including their colleagues in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere who insist on still working. The issues are clear and have been more than adequately communicated to everyone who has ears to hear and eyes to see.

The roots of the dispute lie elsewhere: in the threat to jobs and established communities and in the political ambitions of Mr Scargill and others, both within and without the NUM.

It is vital that, this time, the real issues, already clearly identified, should be faced and disposed of. To do otherwise, to obscure them and thus to avoid them, as Mr Garnett's argument threatens to do, is only to postpone them and to ensure another bout of disruption and yet more economic damage.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER R. MORRELL,  
2 Crown Office Row,  
Temple, EC4,  
April 18.

## Shylock revisited

From Mr Ian McDiarmid

In an article entitled "Shylock: must we suffer this old infamy?" (April 17) Mr William Frankel accuses me of giving an anti-Jewish or rather "Jewish" - (his inverted commas) performance in the Royal Shakespeare Company's new production of *The Merchant of Venice*, which he regards as an anti-Jewish play.

He further implies an abrogation of moral responsibility on my part and describes the performance as having "the potential for inciting or reinforcing racial or religious prejudice".

I normally prefer my performances to speak for themselves, but in the face of such a serious charge, clearly some response is called for. Mr Frankel thinks that the play is anti-Semitic. I, in common with many others inside and outside the theatre, Jews and non-Jews, do not. Neither do the Israelis or it would not be performed in Israel with such frequency. (A recent production was directed there by the RSC's Barry Kyle).

The genius of Shakespeare lay not, as Mr Frankel believes, in giving a racial stereotype a few minutes of sympathy ("Hath not a Jew eyes?"). But in showing a set of bigoted Christians - encumbered with sexual and financial problems - treat an exotic and complex human being as if he were a stereotype, obliging him to live a ghetto existence in a society based

## Diplomacy, law and the Libyan affair

From Mr Oliver Miles

Sir, Mr Chapman (April 30) suggests that "condemnation from Brussels" would "surely have made some impact on Colonel Gaddafi's mind". If the ambassadors in Tripoli had made such a recommendation I am sure it would have been considered, but I doubt if any of us thought it would have been effective.

At the Tripoli end I valued more highly the practical support promptly offered and given by European Community embassies, led by the French who hold the presidency this half-year.

I should also like to take this chance to record my gratitude for the help I was given in difficult circumstances by the Embassies of Kuwait and Ghana.

Yours etc,  
OLIVER MILES,  
20 Harbord Road,  
Oxford,  
April 30.

From Dr F. A. Mann, F.B.A.

Sir, For obvious reasons the Government and the police had to handle the Libyan affair with the utmost delicacy and care, and there will be a universal feeling of relief that the methods so wisely adopted have succeeded in avoiding further bloodshed and violence both here and in Libya. Government and police are therefore entitled to unstinted praise and support.

It is, however, necessary to state that had it not been for the very special circumstances with which the authorities were confronted and which dictated their actions the law would not have precluded them from taking entirely different measures.

The terms of the Vienna Convention admittedly are strict and unqualified: "The premises of the mission shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving state may not

enter them except with the consent of the head of the mission" (Article 22). Or "The diplomatic bag shall not be opened or detained" (Article 27 paragraph 3). Or "The person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable" (Article 29).

Nevertheless, international law is not such an ass as, for instance, to permit an ambassador to go into the street and mow down all passers by with a machine gun, while the police have to stand by passively and respect the inviolability of the ambassador's person.

Immunities granted to diplomatic agents (or, indeed, anyone), it is submitted, end where abuse begins. Thus it is possible that the commission by a diplomatic agent of a serious crime under the law of the receiving state is not necessarily protected by immunity.

More particularly, and more to the point, the privileges of the sending state are subject to the receiving state's overriding right of self-defence. If the latter reasonably requires entry into the premises of the mission to protect the security of the local population the Vienna Convention does not stand in the way or preclude the use of reasonable force.

There is not much authority that could be quoted in support of these propositions, but there is some and in any event they are founded on common sense and elementary teachings.

In view of the customary attitude of civilised states they cannot be rejected merely by the absence of a comprehensive and firm body of practice and learning. Legislators, whether domestic or international, are not required to provide for the obvious.

Yours faithfully,  
F. A. MANN,  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
April 30.

## Tax framework for art

From the President of the Historic Houses Association

Sir, Geraldine Norman is absolutely right. The system for limiting the export of works of art is seizing up for two principal reasons: the high prices on offer from abroad, and the impact of capital taxation on UK collections.

Her suggestion (feature, April 14) that donations of works of art to museums should be deductible from income tax is one which would have strong support from all in the heritage world.

Perhaps we should also be asking why the tax concessions on works of art offered to the nation in lieu of tax, or to national institutions through private treaty sales, are not more effective in preventing these overseas sales. The problem is that in order to benefit from the concession of duty, the object must first have been exempted from capital tax and the evidence is that owners are finding the conditions of exemption too onerous, preferring to pay the tax when it is due, if they can.

The Historic Houses Association strongly supports the principle of conditional exemption as the best method of holding together historic houses and their collections and making them more available to the public, but in order to work the

system must be seen to be fair to all concerned. This is now no longer the case with works of art.

Works of art have been exemptable from estate duty since 1896 and the system worked well up to the introduction of capital transfer tax in 1973, when the cumulative nature of the tax, coupled with the more recent explosion in prices, has swung the balance of advantage against exemption.

The root problem lies in the valuation for tax on a breach of the conditions. Up to 1930 this was taken as the value at the last death. When the value of works of art fell rapidly in the recession this was seen to be unfair and the valuation was changed to that at the time of sale.

It has remained thus ever since and where conditional exemption is taken and subsequently breached, tax is payable on the sale value and this value is reinstated on the CTT record of the last transferor.

A return to the pre-1930 principle of valuation at the last death or transfer would at one make conditional exemption far more attractive and in turn increase the effectiveness of the duty as a means of preventing overseas sales of major works of art.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL SAUNDERS WATSON,  
President, Historic Houses Association,  
38 Ebury Street, SW1.

## Snakes in exile

From Mr George Huxley

Sir, Today's report (April 12) that the 20-member Unesco Committee for promoting the return of cultural property to its country of origin is due to hold its next meeting at Delphi is most welcome. I hope that when the committee has gathered there the members will direct their attention away from the perennial topic of the Parthenon marbles, a monument of Athenian imperialism, to the Delphic serpent column, a memorial to Panhellenic courage.

For too long the serpents have been kept in Constantinian exile; they deserve to return home to the still unpolluted air of Apollo's sanctuary at the foot of Mount Parnassos.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE HUXLEY,  
Forge Cottage,  
Church Enstone,  
Oxfordshire,  
April 12.

## Portuguese polish

From Mr John Fisher Evans

Sir, Your generous acknowledgment of Portugal's "political and material help" during the Falklands war (leader, April 17), recalled to my mind a gesture of active intervention in France during World War I.

It was quiet on the Western Front. The Somme battlefield had been cleared, or almost so, and was still. Unheralded there appeared close by a troop of cavalry, proud riders in dull maroon and polished leggings.

The sight and sound were a tonic to us, magic, as they sped past at the trot in close formation across our bleak arena.

My sergeant had the very respectful answer to my inquiry: "They're the Pork and Beans, Sir."

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FISHER EVANS,  
6 Windsor House,  
Westgate Street,  
Cardiff.

## Curbs on action, not on speech

From Mr Peter Cadogan

Sir, In the discussion of the National Front and civil liberties an essential point seems to have been missed. It concerns the distinction between the freedom of speech and the freedom of action.

I had this problem in front of me continually from 1970 to 1982 when I was the General Secretary of the South Place Ethical Society, 27 Conway Hall, Red Lion Square. For most of those years the National Front met there and enjoyed the freedom of speech. On some five occasions, however, I excluded them for periods of between six and twelve months for particular offensive acts.

On one occasion they came in and broke up someone else's meeting and lost 12 months for that. On another occasion they distributed a vicious racist poster in our vestibule, which is a public place. Yet again, they assaulted me with stink bombs and sundry soft fruit when I was presiding at a meeting of another group I abhorred, viz. the Paedophile Information Exchange.

I understand that the National Front came to regard me as one of their worst enemies, since I identified palpable guilt and dealt with it accordingly.

It is quite alien to the idea of justice that one can indict an idea up to and including those of racism. One can indict grossly anti-social action that follows from it. There is a border line area that is difficult, as the DPP found out to his cost in the case concerning alleged incitement. But his failure only vindicates the case I am making here. He brought the action over a statement, not a deed.

The view I took, and still take about nasty people with nasty ideas, is quite simple: give them all the rope they want and then hang them with it every time they practice what they preach. This as I understand it is in close accord with the tradition of our common law.

Yours truly,  
PETER CADOGAN,  
Studio House,  
1 Hampstead Hill Gardens, NW3,  
April 29.

## Inadequacy of Marx

From Mr P. W. Bide

Sir, Mr Murray's letter (April 27) exposes the mistake which runs all through our contemporary economic discussion, that is to suppose that there is in economics - and only in economics, for physics has long ago abandoned the claim - a unique reality accessible to all humans everywhere if only they would open their eyes.

The man who took "economic man" as the measure of humanity is Karl Marx, and it is ironic that there is in this respect no more passionate Marxist in our political life than the present Prime Minister.

The fact is that Marx's analysis of man is inadequate and it is inadequate of that analysis to which the Bishop of Liverpool, among many others, is drawing attention. A failure to grasp this can only result for us all in a dehumanisation as drastic and horrifying in its way as that which obtains in those countries more overtly devoted to Marxist doctrine.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER W. BIDE,  
32 Cunliffe Close, Oxford.

## Utilising waste heat

From Mr Geoffrey Shepherd

Sir, Your article on acid rain (April 23) illustrates the different conclusions drawn by experts.

However, one aspect is clear. The most modern coal-fired power stations have an overall fuel efficiency of about 35 per cent. On the other hand, heat engines that have a relatively high exhaust temperature (unlike straight steam turbines) are able to utilise this "waste heat" for use in industry or district heating.

In such cases the fuel efficiency is typically of the order of 70-80 per cent. Such systems are common in many parts of the world, but relatively rare in the UK.

Thus, if we were to ensure that all new generating plant (other than nuclear) were to involve the production of heat in addition to electricity, we would move to a situation of doubling the fuel efficiency of power stations, and at the same time halving the pollution! Because of the almost total use of straight steam turbine generation of electricity in the UK, such a change as envisaged above would take a long time; but the sooner we start, the better!

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY SHEPHERD,  
Avon Reach,  
Church Street,  
Wyre Piddle,  
Pershore, Worcestershire.

## Unfair daffodils

From Mr T. Larsson

Sir, In the spring of 1946, being in need of a complete change, I decided to spend three months in Sweden's Lapland, just north of the Arctic Circle.

I took with me from Stockholm some two dozen daffodil bulbs in pots which had started to sprout, and planted them out early in May. At that time of the year, the sun does not set but only dips towards the horizon at midnight and then goes around in a circle rising comparatively high at midday.

The daffodils grew rapidly and within three weeks were in full bloom. Then tragedy. They insisted on following the sun for its full circle and within one week had strangled themselves. All of them.

Yours faithfully,  
THEO LARSSON,  
7 Airfield Gardens,  
Campden Hill Road,  
Kensington, W8.



## THE ARTS

## Galleries

## Valuable proof that new work can be enjoyed

## Sculpture

International Garden Festival, Liverpool

Drawings of the 1940s by John Craxton and Lucien Freud

Christopher Hull

A few days before its official opening by the Queen (which takes place tomorrow) the International Garden Festival site on the edge of the Mersey resembled nothing more than a butterfly half-emerged from its chrysalis. Here and there patches of dazzlingly intense colour from the masses of tulips making up a great sunburst on the hillside, or the finished, formal perfection of the traditional Japanese garden, or the prize-winning piece of landscape design which tells symbolically the story of water from mountain stream to waterfall to pool to canal and back again, already pumping unobtrusively away on its endless round. But elsewhere a lot of newly laid grass waiting to take root, buildings (some of them, like Ove Arup's silver airship of a Festival Hall, very beautiful) having the finishing touches frantically applied to them, and stretches of confusion and improvisation which will, no doubt, be all right on the night and brought to concert pitch long before the festival ends on October 14.

Among all this, the one certainty to cling to is the sculptural element. This is partially concentrated in the Sculpture Zoo in the shadow of the main building complex, and partially disseminated throughout the whole site. Just about half-and-half, in fact, there being by my count 24 pieces in the Zoo and 34 belonging to the official sculpture programme (which does not include such horrors as a hideously unrecognizable statue of John Lennon outside the Yellow Submarine in - you guessed it - the Beatles Maze) scattered far and wide. Obviously the Zoo is there to charm recalcitrant visitors into taking a specific look at modern British sculpture, but in many respects the telling insertion of major pieces into the newly created landscape has given the festival's sculpture organizer Sue Grayson, late of the

Serpentine Gallery, much more of a challenge. A challenge which has often been brilliantly met. Never more so, I think, than in the sitting of the three big pieces around the water in the landscaped cycle. Before a low, soon-to-be-wooded rise is Andrew Dawkins' beautifully simple *Fan Log*, one hefty log of wood sliced and spread like a pickled gherkin to make an upright fan of precisely the right dimensions, so that it looks as though it has grown there. Across the lake, near the rapids, is Nicholas Pope's *Unknown Landscape 3*, which piles one bonelike, scooped-out Henry Moore shape on top of another to produce something quite unlike Moore. And the third point of this triangle, located at the other end of the lake, where it is most deliberately tamed and manicured, is perhaps the most striking piece of the whole festival package, Stephen Cox's *Palanzana*, a giant fragment from an unknown architecture, a ball with a vaguely organic, root-like shape twined round it from the front, a flatish, rough-hewn block from the back carrying one stage further Cox's familiar preoccupation with the shards of time and the redemption of the past. It also, whether consciously or unconsciously on the artist's part I do not know, might symbolize the festival as a whole, redeeming (literally) a rubbish-tip to create something highly sophisticated and of permanent value from it.

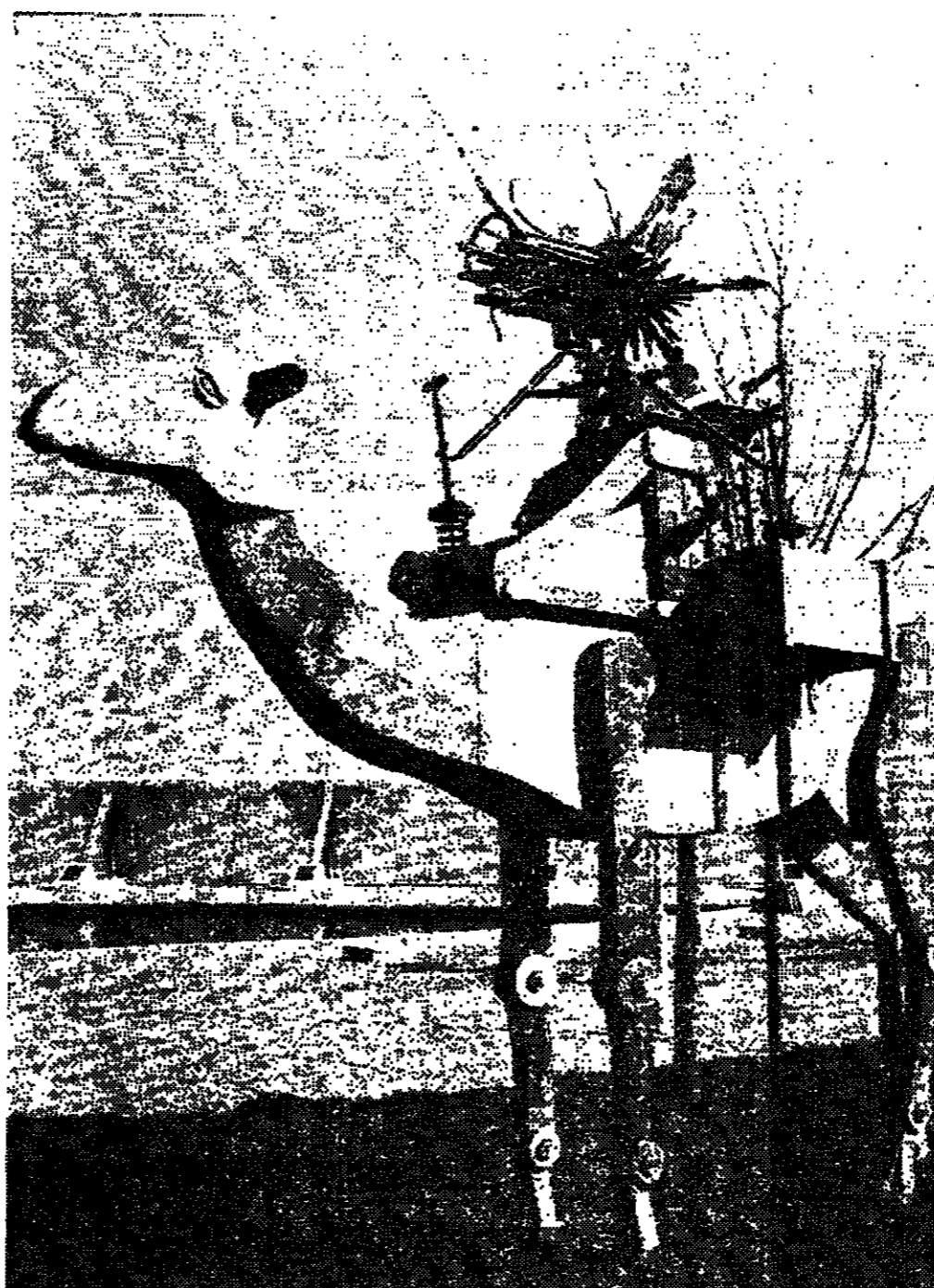
If you enter the site from the

Making every line tell: John Craxton's *Grotesque with Bird*

other end, at the Herculean entrance, the first thing you see is *Tango*, a very large-scale version of the idea Allen Jones floated last year in his Waddington sculpture show, two dancing figures cunningly intertwined and created illusionistically out of mouldable flat surfaces, which might be cardboard, plywood, fibreglass or, as here, painted steel plate. At this size it is both impressive and enchanting, creating exactly the right festive feeling. Along the Esplanade there is a whole gallery of sculpture, ranging from the totally abstract to the alarmingly representational, like John Clinch's all-too-convincing group of McGill postcard revellers in fibreglass, *Wish You Were Here*. Frequently the sculpture and the seaside furniture (real as well as evoked like Kevin Atherton's *3 Bronze Deckchairs*) all combine with the buoys and lifesavers to create, under the pale blue spring sky, an agreeably surreal feeling that one has just walked into a Wadsworth painting.

And so to the Sculpture Zoo, so-called because all the sculptures take on some kind of animal shape. The approaches could hardly be more varied, or more amusing without ever forfeiting the right to serious consideration. Some of the pieces, like Andy Frost's *Camel with the Hump*, seen in the Serpentine's half of the *Sculpture Show* last year, were already in existence, but an estimable number of works are made for this specific context by sculptors of whom one has never heard, for the very reasonable reason that they are still at art school or only just graduated.

I particularly like Neil Powell's *Less Car Go* (a group of very lifelike snails conjured up from old car tyres and black polythene), Jonathan Froud's *Tumble at the Grey Train Zebra Crossing* (a leaping/falling zebra made out of painted plastic wastepaper) and David Mach's ingenious *Quagmire*, 950 bottles (count them) planted in the ground and filled or empty in such a way that from above you can see a crocodile paddling through the swamp. But these are only a few of the sculptures that are low on physical resources and high on sheer invention. If the Zoo manages to make the point that modern sculpture can be readily accessible, can be beautiful and can actually be fun, then it will have more than served its purpose.

Amusing without being frivolous: Andy Frost's *Camel with the Hump*

There is no connexion whatever between sculpture in Liverpool and the early works of John Craxton and Lucien Freud in Fulham, except that both of these artists had during the 1940s the most extraordinary and vivid response to animals as subject-matter. The drawings in the fascinating show at the Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, until May 21 date from the period during the war years when Craxton and Freud were close friends and shared a studio in London. Both, in their different ways, were related to the Neo-Romantic movement in British painting, but it is worth emphasizing that even then the ways were very different. Though they even shared sketchbooks - and there are a handful of drawings of the

authorship of which is disputed - it is hard to take the dispute very seriously, so distinct are their approaches.

Craxton seems always to have been a natural, instinctive draughtsman, working away at his pet subjects with consummate ease and speed, and the sort of economy which makes every line tell, while Freud has from the outset a white and conscientiousness in the slow elaboration of the sketch. The sketches from a speckle of apparently arbitrary chicken-tracks. Some of the Freud drawings, even then, are absolutely wonderful, like *Zebra Head on Chair*, and all have that odd, awkward quality which intrigues even as it irritates. The Craxtons are much more varied. When they are funny, like *Cat in a Rocky*

*Landscape*, they are funny in a charmingly unforced way, picking up on some sort of natural, inherent oddity in a situation; when they are romantic, like his idyllic scenes of shepherds in landscapes, half Palmer, half the Isles of Greece, they capture more vividly than anyone else the elegiac romanticism of the Forties. And of course the relationship between these two unlikely artists fills in another part of the map of British art during the twentieth century which we are still gradually building up in order to see things whole and at last assign artists famous and neglected their proper places in the hierarchy. If this show is anything to go by, there are surprises yet in store.

John Russell Taylor

## Concerts

## Perfect phrasing

Imogen Cooper  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

I am not sure whether Imogen Cooper is a romantic classicist or a classical romantic. At her recital on Sunday afternoon she favoured a "poetic" gentleness of touch and a fearless rubato that would have palled after two minutes had they not been countered by an utterly lucid feeling for phraseology. As it was, there was no hint of indulgence throughout a varied programme, for all the nuances of tempo and colour had a single, severe and structural aim in view: that of projecting each phrase of the music as a rise towards a climax and then a decline, without ever, or hardly ever, using the crude rhetoric of loudness.

That technique, and its associated atmosphere of quiet accomplishment, were as effective in the prose of Schoenberg's *Little Pieces*, Op. 19, as in the verse lines of Mozart and Schubert. Often one has the impression that Op. 19 is a set of fragments from larger movements that Schoenberg could

not then complete, but Miss Cooper breathed each piece as a sentence, complete in itself, and, if there was a danger of too much delicacy, it was circumvented by her close attention to quick figures, bringing a discreet touch of oddity into a musical world normally so cultivated. Indeed, this was as much a benefit in Schubert as in Schoenberg.

The only problem with Miss Cooper's perfection of phrasing is that each note comes to count for so much, so that finger-slips are more than usually damaging to musical sense. But, though two or three passages of Schubert's G major Sonata were thus impaired, this was a performance of much illumination, especially in the etheralized bagpipe trio and again in the finale, where Miss Cooper placed all her sophistication at the service of naivety, very aptly. Mozart's C minor Fantasia and Sonata were also impressive for being possessed only by their own furious tension; Janacek's *In the Mist* was misted, but coolly misted, to an unusual degree.

Paul Griffiths

## LSO/Abbado

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Perhaps they should all just turn round and start again. On second thoughts, perhaps not. But, in the penultimate concert of their Beethoven series, the London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado, Maurizio Pollini and Beethoven showed signs at last of coming to terms with each other.

The uneasy swings between the bland and the brash which have made this series so disappointing were still discernible. An over-tense attention to detail, for example, gave to the Sixth Symphony's "awakenings" a near-minimalist, almost mesmerizing fascination. Again it was the motivation of this detail that was questionable: later on, bright primary colours and mechanistic precision came

neither Vienna's clock museum than her woods.

Within its own terms of reference, though, the reading had a sturdy coherence; and that, above all, was what counted in the Third Piano Concerto. Energy of design rather than of physical force, and a propulsive rather than convulsive drive, held together a performance of sharp, wide contrasts.

The orchestra would glory in searing rhythmic outline and stinging *sfz* and then as readily listen gently to every flicker of Pollini's pulse. His slow movement, particularly, was a revelation, leading the ear, through exquisitely placed and weighted chords, to an acute sensory awareness of each new harmonic shift, and relaxing at last into the happy returns of the rondo.

Hilary Finch

## Handel Festival

St George's

Next year, of course, is the tercentenary of Handel's birth, but the Royal Society of Musicians - formerly the Fund for Decayed Musicians - has cleverly jumped the gun by authoring together this year a bicentenary celebration of the Great Handel Commemoration which was held in 1784. Into this, the annual London Handel Festival, held at the church in Hanover Square where Handel worshipped, has fitted neatly.

Solomon opened the festival on Saturday night: this was an admirably complete, absolutely faithful rendering which banished memories of Beecham's musical bowdlerizations and Novello's verbal bowdlerizations, and took Handel's 1749 performances as its guide. There were not many decayed musicians in sight: the festival's director, Denys Darlow, now has in the London Handel Orchestra a sprightly old-instru-

ment band led by Roy Good-

The choir is small - too small and lacking in edge really to hit home Handel's greatest double choruses, but warm and flexible in the wonderfully elegant fugues "Throughout the land" and "Draw the veil". If Solomon has a fault (and after three hours of superlatively inventive music it seems wrong to quibble) it is that the characters never quite develop: the picture of Solomon's rule is entirely static, and even the powerful drama of the two women competing over their baby in Part 2 is incidental.

But Charles Brett dispensed Solomon's wisdom with wit, ready firmness, Patricia Kwellas as his wife and Gillian Fisher as the Queen of Sheba were both outstanding; Helen Kucharek and Elisabeth Friday disputed vividly. Only Adrian Thompson's Zadok was overtaxed; Stephen Varcoe's Levite was rather recessive.

Nicholas Kenyon

## London debut

## Freshness of manner

The pianist Jack Gibbons, winner of the 1982 Newport International Competition, might be Britain's answer to Ivo Pogorelich. His playing is almost outrageously mannered yet absolutely convincing. Nothing was predictable in his account (without repeats) of Bach's *Goldberg Variations*, yet each and every eccentricity made some musically valid point, whether it was a phrase imbued with odd stresses and dynamics or a variation taken at one extremity of tempo or another.

The same freshness in his reaction was evident in Chopin's Second Sonata, which

was again spiced with colour. Perhaps the first movement was a shade splashy, but the Funeral March's outer sections were monumentally mournful while the respectful D flat major middle section was taken daringly slowly. The finale was likewise even more fleet than usual with some careful pedalling heightening its ghostliness, and Gibbons's hyperactively poetic account of Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit* - more considered, I felt, than Pogorelich's recorded performance - was yet both vivid and hypnotic.

Stephen Pettitt

Hilary Finch meets  
Dennis O'Neill  
(right), Britain's  
Duke of the momentAll for a  
love of  
singing

Dennis Hackett

● This year's Brighton Festival, from May 4 to 20, will feature music and opera from Poland and Brighton's own cultural heritage. Visitors from Poland include Krzysztof Penderecki with the Cracow Radio Symphony Orchestra (making their first visit to Britain), the Warsaw Chamber Opera and Mime Company and Teatr Majak. Local associations are explored in the work of Graham Greene, Frank Bridge, Sir Roland Penrose, Arnold Daghani and John Skelton.

For this spring, at least, the Welsh tenor Dennis O'Neill is Britain's Duke of Mantua. He has just been singing the role at Covent Garden. Now he is off to New York and the Met to join English National Opera's tour of Jonathan Miller's production of *Rigoletto*. Having reached the Royal Opera and international status at the age of 35, with *Sonnambula* booked for San Francisco this autumn and *L'elisir* in San Diego in 1986, O'Neill is determined to maintain at least yearly engagements with companies like Welsh National and Opera North "because I want to be one of Britain's own tenors - to get to know audiences and be a loyal friend to them."

"But I'm immensely grateful to Covent Garden for introducing me to a whole host of very accomplished singers and conductors whom I wouldn't have otherwise met. When you're singing a duet with someone like Ileana Cotrubas, with her flawless technique and legato, the progress you make in one week is astonishing."

O'Neill's clear-sighted view of the pacing and ordering of different elements in a young operatic career is part of an acute self-awareness which is always judging, balancing, still shaping his own career - and drawing out the odd, obliquely apt joke. "You've heard the one about the tenor who was so stupid that the other tenors noticed?" He relies on long periods of private rehearsal, still building and improving on a technique he had to go to Italy to find for himself.

O'Neill is grateful, too, for the brakes applied to his own career at the right time by advisers. "You'd be amazed at the number of ludicrously heavy roles I've been offered by very important places, simply because they're under pressure to find people. It's simply a naive mistake to ask me to sing *Turandot* in my middle thirties. In the end, though, you are master of your own fate,

"I just love singing. That's the secret. It's one of the greatest privileges in the world to be able to express yourself in an international language. And then the sheer animal thrill of feeling, on the rare occasion when your voice is in the perfect mood, the word-by-word reaction of the audience. Your function is to persuade them that you have something to say, but then that it isn't after all your words, your music. You are, in the end, a minstrel."

Has O'Neill, then, been tempted by the siren of the repertoire? "No - the extreme demands a recital makes on the voice frighten me. And also the personality is, for me, too present for too long. Ability to communicate the text is one thing, but if you're not careful the singer becomes more important than the song. It's too great a challenge for me, at least for the moment."

With his diary full up to 1987, and very little opportunity to take on work at short notice, does he feel trapped in his Verdi-Puccini box? "Yes, it is frustrating, and I fight it very hard. You can't, after all, give your best for *Rigoletto* unless you're willing to have a go at some Stravinsky. I did an awful lot of modern music, newly commissioned works, in Australia and loved it. I'd adore, for instance, to sing Tom Rakewell. That sort of thing really shakes you up and brings you back to what it's all for.

"The singer who perhaps has influenced me most of all is Gligli. With all his mannerism, you see, it's his instinctive delivery of the text, his reaching the audience with the mind and the heart, that makes him a moving artist. It's like a rodeo: there's the horseman holding the rope and there's that desperate two seconds before he lets go. That moment of incredible tension is the most exciting part. You may be desperately wrong and fall off the horse - usually do, in fact - but it's worth it."

## Television

## Racism revealed as a modern sickness

Hegel thought Africa "the land where men are children"; Richard Burton thought the state of the Negro "the state of man's rudimentary mind"; and Samuel Baker thought that human nature in Africa was on the level of the brute. Such heavily weighted pronouncements linger in white consciousness and now Basil Davidson has come along with *Africa*, an eight-part series on Channel 4, to tip the historical balance.

Last night's first instalment, *Different but Equal* - the classification applied to other races by those respected style-setters the ancient Greeks - indicated the thrust of his argument. Mr Davidson has made a lifetime study of his subject and conveys his enthusiasms well.

The notion of African inferiority, of a continent without civilization before the Whites, he attributes, reasonably, to

associations of guilt about the slave trade. He is concerned to demonstrate the fallacy of it. He showed us cave paintings in the Algerian mountains on the edge of the Sahara and outlined the evidence for that school of thought which believes that Egyptian civilization, a high point of antiquity, did not arise out of nowhere but had its origins in Africa.

Racism, he pointed out, was a comparatively modern sickness. Not only did the Greeks not know it but in Europe, up to and during the Renaissance, this feeling of the superiority of the White did not exist. Future programmes, we must hope, will have more visual content to sustain the weight of information, but this series promises well.

On BBC 2 *Horizon*, in *A Cruel Inheritance*, reminded us of how much we do not know about genetic hazards and of the

consequences some people have to live with while progress is awaited. Written and produced by Robin Brightwell, it concerned itself with two inherited diseases caused by faulty genes.

The first, cystic fibrosis, is not detectable before birth; the second, sickle cell anaemia, is - but, in the absence of blood screening before marriage, is usually only detected at pregnancy.

Alan and Margaret Reardon had a normal first son but their second and third sons suffer from cystic fibrosis, an incurable and sometimes fatal disease that causes progressive, painful lung damage. Ursula and Jeff Johnson found after the birth of their daughter that they both carried the gene for sickle cell anaemia and that their child was affected.

Both sets of parents spoke about their anguish and their sense of guilt. The Reardons

have chosen sterilization; the Johnsons weigh the odds and hope that progress will not only improve treatment but produce a technology that will detect the disease before birth. There appears to be some hope in the second direction. It made for an uncomfortable but rightly cautionary programme.

Dennis Hackett

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offered for sale on Wednesday. A Lloyd's Patriotic Fund presentation sale of £50-type awarded to the General's nephew, Lt. William Howe Mulcaster (1783-1837), of H.M.S. Minerva, will also be offered. Entries for next sale close 21 May.

**Wines and Vintage Port:** Thursday, 3 May at 11 a.m., King Street: Fine wine auctions are a monthly event at King Street and certainly provide the private enthusiast with unrivalled opportunities to purchase great rarities. Included on Thursday are such gems as pre-phyloxera port, finest sherry where the oldest wine in the Solera was made in 1770, Chateau Lafite 1898, Chateau Mouton-Rothschild 1945, Chateau Cheval-Blanc 1947, Richebourg 1945 and 1947, La Tache 1959, Dom Perignon 1961 and several vintages of rare cognac. Also in the sale are some 280 cases of port, vintages 1868 to 1977, and an outstanding private cellar of mature vintage port, claret, burgundy, German wines, champagne and cognac. Entries for next sale close 24 May.

**Maps, Atlases and Travel Books:** Friday, 4 May, 10.30 a.m., South Kensington: To meet the increasing interest in the field of cartography and travel books, South Kensington will be holding specialist sales of atlases, maps and travel books every two months. The first sale next Friday includes a wide selection of Country maps by John Speed, Bleau and Jansson; a collection of early maps of Crete and an interesting pair of American 12-inch globes by Joslin and Loring of Boston (est. £1,500 to £2,500). Entries for next sale close 6 June.

For further information on these and other May sales, call 01-439 9060 for King Street or 01-581 2231 for South Kensington.

CHRISTIE'S  
A WEEK IN VIEW

**Ancient, English and Foreign Coins:** Tuesday, 1 May at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. King Street: In whatever branch of numismatics

you might be a collector, the sale today should cater to your taste: Ancient and Anglo-Saxon coins, Islamic gold and Spanish and Spanish-African gold; among the latter being an 8-Escudos of Ferdinand VI of Spain (1746-1759) minted in Lima, Spain's most aristocratic colonial capital and stronghold of her American possessions. A presentation set to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of 1837, all 14 items in their purple velvet tray in the original octagonal box, is expected to realise between £4,500 and £5,000. And there is a selection of top-quality Trade Tokens, mostly 18th century, expected to realise between £40 and £350 each. Entries for next sale close 18 May.

**Jewellery:** Wednesday, 2 May at 10.30 a.m., King Street: This sale contains quite the most outstanding examples of emeralds in terms of both quality and quantity offered at King Street, the selection is dominated by an emerald and diamond ring, the square-cut emerald weighing 2.11 carats, expected to realise between £10,000 and £15,000. A pair of Art Deco and emerald clip brooches are expected to make £9,000 to £11,000. There is also an emerald bead necklace by Cartier. Sapphires include a single-stone ring of 16.72 carats (est. £35,000 to £40,000) not to mention an extensive range of assorted unmounted diamonds at prices ranging from £500 to £5,000. Entries for the next sale close 31 May.

**Antique Arms and Armour:** Wednesday, 2 May at 11 a.m., King Street: Sir Samuel Auchmuty (1756-1822) was a distinguished and much-honoured general, not least for his command of a force sent in 1806 to reinforce Gen. William Beresford and his re-capture of Buenos Aires from the Spaniards. As a result of his efforts he received a vote of thanks from Parliament and the freedom of the City of London together with a gold and enamel presentation small-sword, to be

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## Equities firm, gilts easier

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, April 30. Dealings End, May 11. 5 Contango Day, May 14. Settlement Day, May 21  
 6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	\$1.80 (\$1.58)
FIXED INTEREST	\$5.50 (\$5.24)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	\$16.1 (\$16.0)
GOLD MINES	\$78.8 (\$84.4)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.25% (4.26%)
EARNINGS YIELD	4.25% (4.26%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.28 (12.34)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	11.72 (11.78)

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136	170	Rosenburg	480	..	4.1	9.3	27.5
137	170	Samuel Jenkins	263	..	10.4	5.0	11.1
146	51	Samuel Props	143	..	7.5	2.3	16.8
147	41	Scott Matt Props	97	..	3.1	1.5	20.7
148	41	Scott Matt Props	97	+1	3.1	1.5	20.7
152	103	Standard Socs	152	..	4.6	1.8	22.2
153	47	Sterling Gas	70	+1	1.3	2.1	28.5
154	47	Sterling Gas	70	+1	1.3	2.1	28.5
110	30	Stockley	24	..	0.5	0.2	11.1
28	14	Webb J	21	..	0.4	0.3	..

81	82	Barrow Ridge	84	-1	6.7	7.2	..
134	134	Barrow Plant	134	..	2.0	2.2	..
405	405	Cansfield	925	..	20.0	3.2	..
976	976	Cone Plant	1076	..	20.0	3.2	..

673	00	Highlands & Low	200	2.3	2.3
675	150	Hongkong	200		
676	200	India	50	4.7	4.7
680	200	Malacca	450	1.46	1.3
91	30	Rover Evans Inc	79	1.1	1.4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
42	354	Emerg Wkr 3.54	500	100	12.3
42	354	Emerg Wkr 3.54	500	100	12.3
72	30	Milford Dock	45	0.1	0.3
82	70	Nasco Inc	15	10.0	12.7
42	354	Sundering Wkr 3.54	500	100	12.3
<b>UNLISTED SECURITIES</b>					
475	150	Air Call	418	2.0	1.9

143	53	Rapley Exp	134	2			
143	53	Ruta Resources	27				
143	53	Sandridge	10				
143	53	Correll Ridge	215				
143	53	Clensing	1				
143	110	Ge (Coe)	3		0.3	3.8	14.9
143	110	Godwin Warren	118		3.9	2.7	7.4
143	110	Godwin Warren	118	-13	2.0	1.7	17.1
143	110	Godwin Warren	118		0.4	1.9	13.2
143	110	Godwin Warren	118		0.4	2.9	13.1
143	283	Micro Focus	283				
143	283	Micro Focus	283				
143	277	Altius 33	277		2.9	1.7	18.1
143	277	Altius 33	277		2.9	1.7	18.1
143	32	New Court Nat	32		1.7	2.8	14.5
143	32	New Court Nat	32		1.7	2.8	14.5
143	84	Partfield Fudr	36	-15	2.4	1.3	18.2
143	84	Partfield Fudr	36		2.4	1.3	18.2
143	120	Perlecom	205		2.3	1.7	26.4
143	120	Perlecom	205	-1	2.3	1.7	26.4
143	88	S.W. Resources	61		2.6	4.3	-

\* For dividend. a Ex alt. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interim premium passed. e Price at suspension. f Price at resumption. g Price at withdrawal. h Special participation. i Bid for company. j Foreigner floated. k Forecast dividend. l Price at capital distribution. m Ex figure. n Ex worth or share split. o Ex free. p Excess adjusted for late dealings. q No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES		Closing Price
Body Shop International 5p Ord (95a)		185.3
Burmester 10p Ord (135)		184
CPI Computer 20p Ord (67a)		156.2
Chart 1 Rating Parc 10p Ord (10)		185
Combank Venture 20p Ord		207.5

Delmarine Bank of W. 21 (C)	104
Dromedary's Elephant (C) 21 (C)	118
First Lumber Corp 21 (C)	210
Flindellings Japan 19 20.01 (C)	21+1
Formosa 20 20 (C)	10
Havlock, Oregon 19 (C) 75a	88
Horace Robert Gerson 20a (C)	117-1
Do " " NY 19 196 (C)	108
Merrill Farm 10a (C) 130a	157
Non Sea & Gen Oil 21 (C) 725a	10
Pr. Price 20 (C) 21 (C)	100-3
Penetration 25a (C) 100a	233
Petroleum 10a (C) 210a	378-37
Plantation & Gen 20 20a (C)	278
Plan 25a (C) 100a	140
Founding 19 20a (C) 100a	128-3
Ranch 20 20 (C)	100
Seawater 25 25a (C) 78a	255-5
Systems Responsibility 10a (C) 210a	470
Top 21 (C) 21 (C) 143a	175

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Can the City find a job for the CSI?

Yet another voice has been added to the increasing chorus of those who wish to dissolve the Council for the Securities Industry, the Bank of England-sponsored discussion group attempting to carve a role for itself in the new world of investor protection.

This time, it is the commodity market's embryo self-regulatory group, the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, which is rejecting the CSI, already condemned by the Unit Trust Association, the Accepting Houses Committee and the Issuing Houses Committee.

The AFBDD has told Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, that because of significant differences between futures markets and other investment and securities markets, supervision of the AFBDD should be exercised through the Bank of England or a commission, but not the Council for the Securities Industry as presently constituted.

There is no rejection of self-regulation as a philosophy in its remarks. Indeed it acknowledges that it is a more effective, flexible and quicker way to close the loopholes spotted by the unscrupulous.

But it goes further than most in suggesting that certain areas may need statutory backing which would assist in the implementation of self-regulation. One of the more enlightened suggestions is that anyone in the investment business should be legally bound to apply first to the relevant self-regulatory agency rather than have the choice of whether to go self-regulation or be directly registered with the Department of Trade.

The AFBDD's response to the review was published just on the deadline, but according to the department there are still four or five crucial responses that have given notice of late arrival and allowed two or three days grace. The accountability bodies also stepped in yesterday, arguing that Gower's proposals would add to the bureaucratic burden and blunt the City's competitive edge.

The CSI's own opinions on investor protection were extensive, well-constructed and its blueprint for the future of the self-regulatory network gave itself so much work the staff would need to be doubled to about 10. The all-embracing self-regulatory groups would also need to be staffed by and answer to the CSI.

It is this buffer role, making relevant an organization once described by Professor Gower as being the fifth wheel on the City coach, that seems to have drawn the most criticism. Still, Professor Gower said that its role in future structures may need to be defined by itself.

The CSI has done that all right. What remains to be seen is how many of the 54 responses so far received are in agreement. Despite calls for an early indication of government thinking on investor protection structure, such is the diversity of opinion in the responses that the earliest indication would be a White Paper in October or November, about the time Professor Gower should be completing a draft Bill based on his report. We may have to wait until the New Year.

Whether the CSI will be cast as the ultimate self-regulatory authority remains to be seen. Its role would be easier to define now, if its record in the past had been easier to discern. In the end, it is the City at large which will have to live with a viable CSI, or not, and so will in the end decide its fate.

## A big day for the highly strung gilts

Wednesday of this week is fast becoming the focal high spot for the gilt-edged market and its collective neuroses. For a start, the US Government is scheduled to reveal its May funding programme on that day, and current expectations are for a hefty offering - perhaps \$17 billion of paper, including some \$7 billion of new money. US bonds started the week in the

grip of the usual prefunding malaise, and by lunchtime yesterday in New York, the long bond was ½ point down, and heading for the 13 per cent yield level, where, according to some, the US institutions metamorphose from bears into bulls.

The transformation in sentiment, if it is to take place, will need some special magic. Yesterday, US bonds were unimpressed both by the fall in the March leading indicators of 1.1 per cent - the February figures were revised upwards - and by the March drop in new home sales. Fed funds continued to trade firmly at around 10½ per cent.

Gilts are also looking forward to Wednesday, and yields are marching backwards and upwards in anticipation. Tender offers for the new tap - Treasury 9½ per cent Convertible 1989 - are due in at 10am, and yesterday's market performance suggests, albeit not conclusively, that support for the new stock will be sparse. Yesterday long gilts crashed by ½ point, and closed around the worst levels, after poor trading figures, while shorts lost nearly ¼ point. Real carnage was seen among the longer shorts, like Treasury Convertible 9½ per cent 1988, which shed about ¾.

The market is also puzzled by the harsh terms of the tap. Phillips and Drew, the stockbroker, for example, suspects that the Government may be strapped for cash, hence the heavy calls, while the authorities could also be running scared of fund managers' inflation expectations, and are therefore deliberately steering clear of the long end. Phillips and Drew also points out that the stock is looking increasingly dear, as the market falls. Weakening sterling does not help sentiment at all.

## Lesson of history brings scant comfort

As the TUC recently pointed out in its analysis of the Government's green paper on public spending trends over the next 10 years, even ministers expect unemployment to remain close to present levels for the foreseeable future. Many economic forecasters, less sanguine over economic growth, take a gloomier view. Typical of these is Cambridge Econometrics who, in their latest long-term projections published today, foresee a rise in the jobless to 3.7 million by 1988, as the next downturn comes around, and expect 3.5 million still on the dole in 1993.

This has led to an increasingly desperate search for a way out of the prospect of persistent mass unemployment. In particular, economists have returned to Britain's recovery from the Great Depression of the 1930s for clues to our present predicament.

The latest of these analyses, from Dr Alec Ford of Warwick University, is not reassuring. Dr Ford suggests that the recovery, which produced a halving of unemployment between 1932 and 1937, was the result of five factors.

First and foremost was cheap money, with Bank Rate reduced to an enviable 2 per cent in 1932, where it stayed. The other factors were the decision to come off the gold standard, which led to a sharp initial devaluation (but from a lesser overvaluation than sterling suffered in 1980-82); a switch by consumers from imports to home-produced goods; a big jump in investment, fuelled by house-building; and higher public spending, mostly on rearmament.

The key, Dr Ford points out, was revival of overall demand in a climate of pay and price stability, coupled with the growing ability of the British economy to supply modern products - cars, wirelesses, and so on - which those in work wanted and could increasingly afford. Buoyant demand, slack industrial production and soaring imports of consumer goods tell a more dismal story today.

\*Out of Work: Perspectives of Mass Unemployment, published by the Department of Economics, Warwick University.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Last Corgi firm sold

Corgi Engineering, the last unsold trading subsidiary of the Mettoy group, the failed toy maker, has been sold by the Receiver, Mr Alan Barrett of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, to a consortium of business interests in North America and Europe for what is believed to be £300,000.

The new owners, Technicor, yesterday re-employed 70 former employees of Corgi.

● Reseco Minses plans a 4.7p final dividend for the year to last December, making a total of 7.35p (7p). Pretax profits rose from £14.9m to £20.6m.

● John Menzies, the news-agent and stationer, increased pretax profits from £10.5m to £13.2m for the year to January.

● Hammerson Property Investment and Development Corporation, Britain's third largest property company, made profits of £26.9m (£20.4m) last year.

● CORRECTION: Mr David Monaghan, referred to in yesterday's report on Target Life, asks us to state that he has not held and will not hold any shares in Target. He will continue as non-executive chairman only until the merger between Charterhouse, Rothschild and Hambro Life is complete.

## Asia's big borrowers steer clear of crisis

By Our Banking Correspondent

Asia's large debtor countries are scaling down future borrowing and working to improve their balance of payments, to ensure they remain free from the debt problems besetting other developing nations, according to the Amex Bank Review.

Although the Philippines, with total debts of \$25.6 billion (£18.3 billion), has been forced into negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks to sort out its economic difficulties, other countries in the region have largely avoided problems.

The Review attributes this to lower debt-service burdens, no excess short-term debt and stronger balance of payments

positions than the Philippines of Latin American countries. The four major Asian debtors, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand, have also been helped by maintaining competitive exchange rates and relative open economies, it says.

However, the Review says the Asian borrowers are not taking their good fortune for granted. Korea, for instance, the world's fourth biggest debtor, owing \$40.6 billion, plans to reduce short-term debt now reported at \$14 billion and run a current account surplus by 1986. Amex says the Philippines will be forced to cut imports by 30 per cent in 1984 because of the severe shortage of foreign exchange.

A hostile takeover bid is on the way for Martin the Newsagent, which has about 500 shops. The company's share price leapt 48p to 251p yesterday after it was confirmed that an approach had been received. At this level the group is valued by the stock market at £33m. Only last Thursday, Martin put out a statement saying that it was

## Trade balance slides into red after February record

By Frances Williams  
Economics Correspondent

Britain's balance of trade in goods with the rest of the world lurched into the red again in March as exports fell from their record February level and imports reached a new peak. The deficit of £207m came after an unusually big surplus of £569m in February.

After adding in an estimated surplus of £250m on trade in invisibles - services such as insurance and overseas consultancy - the current account of the balance of payments recorded a modest surplus of £43m in March, after a £819m surplus the previous month.

But two-thirds of the £776m deterioration in Britain's trading performance was due to swings in exports and imports of so-called erratic items - including ships, aircraft, pre-

UK TRADE £m, seasonally adjusted			
	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
1983 Q1	+2049	-500	+2549
1983 Q2	+1094	+203	+691
Q3	-37	-460	+423
Q4	+553	-248	+801
1984 Q1	+339	+5	+344
1984 Q1	+773	+23	+750

Source: Department of Trade

cious stones and silver bullion.

The underlying picture given by quarterly figures, which even out the wide month-by-month swings, suggests little change in the balance of trade in goods, which was broadly in balance in both the first quarter this year and the fourth quarter last year. But higher earnings from invisible trade boosted the current account surplus in the first quarter to £773m, more

than double the £339m surplus in the previous quarter and well in line with the Treasury's prediction of a £2 billion surplus for the year as a whole.

There has, however, been a continued deterioration in Britain's non-oil trade balance, which worsened by £200m in the first three months of the year to £2.3 billion, almost exactly offset by a £200m improvement in the oil balance.

This was despite continued growth in the volume of non-oil exports which rose by 1.5 per cent in the first quarter, compared with an increase of only 0.5 per cent in non-oil imports. Import prices rose faster than the value of exports.

Since last autumn, the volume of non-oil exports has risen by more than 10 per cent as other countries have joined the United States in pulling out of recession.

Imports too have risen rapidly and now stand 9 per cent above their level a year ago, though the Department of Trade and Industry believes the rate of growth has slowed from the second half of last year.

There was little reaction to the British trade figures on the foreign exchanges, which were dominated by a further advance by the dollar. It rose one pence to close at DM2.7180.

## Bigger role sought for World Bank

From Bailey Morris  
Washington

European officials are putting renewed pressure on the United States to agree to an expanded role for the World Bank as part of a medium-term strategy to quell a growing unrest among debtor nations struggling to meet increase in their interest payments.

The issue is likely to be raised at the London economic summit next month despite strong US resistance. Diplomatic sources said the recent riots in the Dominican Republic and Argentina's defiant attitude towards its creditor banks had intensified European efforts to force the US to rethink the roles of both the bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Specifically, some nations want the bank to begin making more medium-term structural adjustment loans to supplement the short-term balance-of-payments assistance the IMF provides to ailing nations.

Proposals to increase the bank's role by expanding its ability to make structural adjustment loans were debated at its recent development committee meeting in Washington, but US officials were cool to the idea.

Consensus faces fight, page 20

## Stanley Gibbons stake nets £3m

By Jonathan Clare

Stanley Gibbons, the world-renowned but accident-prone stamp business, yesterday took the first step towards a public quote with the sale of the former chairman's controlling stake for £3m.

About 20 institutions have subscribed for the shares at 76p after their acquisition at 74.6p and subsequent placing by Ionian Securities.

Ionian is keeping a £300,000 stake and various "friends and relations" have taken £9,000 worth.

Mr Clive Feigenbaum, the former chairman, was expected to realize £4m for his 37 per cent stake when the company went public at the beginning of April on the Unlisted Securities Market. But after revelations about Mr Feigenbaum's business background, the Stock

Exchange would not permit dealings to start and he subsequently resigned as chairman.

Yesterday's deal includes Mr Feigenbaum's agreement to buy back his own stamp collection from Stanley Gibbons at the cost price of £450,000. He will resign from the board on May 9.

The deal was arranged by Mr Robert Nelson, a stamp collector and managing director of Ionian. He hopes that Stanley Gibbons will obtain a quote in August or September. He said that there was no obstacle to a quote now but that the company would have to wait until after the June 30 year end when new audited figures would be available. The hope is that a new notation will be close to the 100p planned for aborted market debut.

## Banks' credit rating cut

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

The credit ratings of the big British clearing banks have been downgraded by Standard and Poor's, the US debt-rating agency, because of the impact of recent Budget measures on bank balance sheets and future profitability.

The changes were fore-

shadowed last month when Standard and Poor's placed the banks on credit watch. Barclays and National Westminster are being downgraded from Triple-A to Double-A-plus on their long-term debt, and Midland from Double-A to Double-A-minus.

## GEC buys 5m shares

Bid speculation increased yesterday at Distillers, the Johnny Walker and White Horse whisky to Gordons gin group, as Britain's biggest industrial company, GEC, raised its shareholding. Last week The Times reported that GEC had bought 10 million shares, 2.7 per cent of the equity, and yesterday it was believed it had spent £14.6m more on a further 5 million shares. This would take its total holding up to 15 million shares, just over 4 per cent of the total, worth £43.8m.

Market report, page 18

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,138.3 up 0.1 (day's high 1,138.3; low 1,134.9)  
FT Index: 910.1 up 2.1  
FT Gilts: 81.60 down 0.38  
Bargains: 21.302  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 114.7 up 0.66  
New York: Dow Jones Average: (closed) 1,166.35 down 2.72  
Tokyo: Closed  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1037.06 down 17.24  
Amsterdam: 173.2 unchanged  
Sydney: AO Index 756.0 up 2.3  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1032.1 down 0.7  
Brussels: General Index 155.73 up 0.46  
Paris: CAC Index 178.2 up 1.0  
Zurich: SBA General 314.20 up 0.30

## CURRENCIES

STERLING  
Sterling \$1.3985 down 30pts  
Index 79.7 unchanged  
DM 3.80 up 0.0150  
FF 11.66 up 0.002  
Yen 317.50 up 0.50  
Dollar  
Index 129.7 up 0.8  
DM 2.7180 up 0.01  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.3975  
Dollar DM 2.7235

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 8½%  
Finance houses base rate 9½%  
Discount market loans week fixed 8½%-8½%  
3 month interbank 8½%-8½%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 10½%-11½%  
3 month DM 5½%-6½%  
3 month FF 12½%-12½%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 12.00  
Fed funds 10½%  
Treasury long bond 9½%-9½%

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$376.20 pm \$375.80  
close \$375.25-\$375.75  
(\$268.50-\$269)  
New York (latest): \$375.25  
Kruggerand (per cent):  
\$386.50-\$388 (\$276.50-\$277.50)



The Rt Hon Geoffrey Popson, QC, MP, Chairman, Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC

## BRITANNIA ARROW-ACQUISITION OF SINGER &amp; FRIEDLANDER COMPLETED

Extracts from the Chairman's letter to shareholders

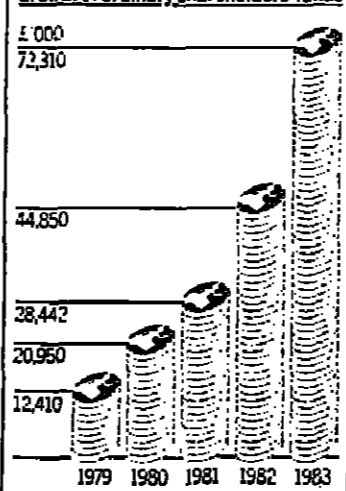
## MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

GARDNER AND PRESTON  
MOSS, INC.  
July 1983NATIONAL EMPLOYERS LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.  
July 1983SINGER & FRIEDLANDER LTD.  
April 1984

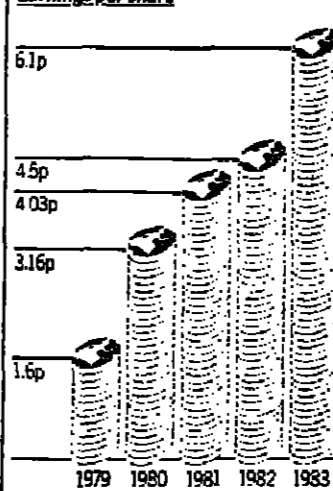
## SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1983

	1983	1982
	£m	£m
Turnover	537.1	258.3
Group pre-tax profit	10.1	6.0
Funds managed	3,000	1,200
	pence	pence
Earnings per share	6.1	4.5
Ordinary dividend	2.2	1.7

## Growth of ordinary shareholders' funds



## Earnings per share



"During 1983 your Company acquired Gardner and Preston Moss, Inc. for an aggregate cash consideration of approximately U.S.\$16.5 million, the equivalent of some £11 million, of which almost U.S.\$13.2 million has been paid to date, leaving some U.S.\$3.3 million to be paid in the future. In addition your Company acquired National Employers Life Assurance Company Limited at a cost of £20 million in cash."

At an extraordinary meeting of Britannia Arrow shareholders held yesterday, the acquisition of a controlling interest in Singer & Friedlander Limited, the merchant bank, which is a member of the Accepting Houses Committee was approved. The total consideration was £52 million provided in part by the placing of £30 million nominal of 9% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1995/2000.

## 1983 RESULTS

RECORD PROFITS OF £10.1m  
CAPITAL EMPLOYED £138m  
FUNDS UNDER MANAGEMENT over £3,000m

"The Company's preliminary unaudited results for 1983 showed another record year with profits before tax of £10.1 million as against £6.0 million in 1982."

"Earnings per share were 6.1p (1982: 4.5p) and your Board is recommending a final dividend of 1.2p net per share, giving a total net dividend for the year of 2.2p (1982: 1.7p)."

"On the basis of the pro forma unaudited 1983 balance sheet the enlarged group shows capital employed of £138 million."

1984 has started very well with new business at record levels in both the U.K. and U.S.A.

Copies of the Annual Report which will be posted to Shareholders in May 1984, and information concerning the activities of the Group, including a wide range of unit trusts and investment management services, may be obtained by returning this coupon to The Secretary, Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, Salisbury House, 29 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 5DL.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Britannia Arrow  
Holdings PLC

## Brockhouse falls to Evered bid

Evered Holdings won control of Brockhouse, the loss-making West Midlands engineering company, yesterday. The success of its £11m bid was almost assured last month when Caparo Industries, its rivals for the company, withdrew.

Caparo sold its 20.3 per cent stake in Brockhouse to Evered at 60p a share, causing the bid price for other shareholders to be raised from 58.5p. Evered said yesterday that holders of 69.6 per cent of Brockhouse had accepted its offer, about a third of the cash. Evered also directly influences about 15.8 per cent. The share offer remains open until further notice but the cash element closes at 3 pm today. The battle for Brockhouse was waged for almost two months.

### In brief

● **BIRMINGHAM PALLET:** A special resolution to change the company's name from Birmingham Pallet to Delaney Group, was passed yesterday at the company's annual meeting.

● **ROCKWARE:** Sir Peter Parker, the chairman, says in the annual report: "The realities are that pricing and productivity are improving and so is customer demand. We began 1984 with new confidence."

● **WINDSOR SECURITIES:** Holdings: Interim 0.5p (nil), payable on June 22. Turnover half year to March 31 (£600,330) (278). Profit from operations 84 (£81). Tax charge nil (17). Earnings per share 1.1p (0.8p). Shares unchanged at 33.

● **NEWMARKET CO:** Revenue from operations during the first quarter to March 31, 1984, (£figures in £000): Interest on deposits 46 (591) and investment income 18 (1). Net expenditure 519 (revenue 39). After management expenses 272 (135). Investment monitoring fees 192 (79). Minority interests 43 (8). Net revenue excluding realized portfolio gains 476. Debt (101 credit). Net loss per share \$0.01 (nil). Shares 203 down 1.

● **RIVERVIEW RUBBER ESTATES:** Estimated operation profit for 1983, (£M000), 2,287 (672) comprising rubber 1,818 (682), cocoa 563 (118) and oil palm loss 94 (128). Income from investment 1,163 (852). Pretax profit 3,450 (1,524). Tax 1,370 (600).

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# GEC buys 5m more Distillers shares

By Michael Clark

It looks as though Lord Weinstock's GEC has decided to top up its holding in Distillers, Britain's largest exporter of Scotch whisky.

Reports in the market yesterday suggested that GEC's stockbroker, Rowe & Pitman, had successfully bought a further 5 million shares, just under 1½ per cent of the issued equity, for £14.6m. Shares of Distillers responded with a rise of 4p to a record 292p last night.

The move comes less than a week after the influential Scottish broker Wood Mackenzie told *The Times* that GEC had bought a total of 10 million shares, amounting to 2.7 per cent of the total since the New Year. This latest purchase would take GEC's entire holding to 15 million shares, more than 4 per cent, worth an estimated £43.8m.

But GEC remained tight-lipped about its latest buying spree. A spokesman for the group said: "We haven't got any comment."

One leading firm of stockbrokers has taken a shine to the tobacco sector and has been recommending shares of BAT Industries and Imperial Group to its clients. Unfortunately its own attempts at buying some shares fell sadly short of the market yesterday when an attempt to pick up 500,000 BAT shares, possibly for the US, fell short of the mark pushing up the price 3p to 246p. Imperial also responded with a 6p rise to 154p.

Last week GEC said it had been attracted to Distillers by its high yield and franked income, but this latest purchase is bound to arouse renewed speculation that GEC is prepared to make an all-out bid. The market views is that if a tobacco group can bid for an insurance company, as in the case of BAT and Eagle Star, why can't an electrical giant bid for a sleepy distiller? At this level, Distillers is worth £1,060m - well within the scope of GEC's £1,300m cash mountain.

The rest of the equity market resumed its record-breaking run with the FT index rising another 2.1 to a record 910.1 at

the start of the new account. Turnover remained light owing to continued fears for the outlook of US interest rates. Demand was selective, with most of the attention aimed at leading industrials and takeover situations.

Renewed weakness in the pound prompted fresh selling among government securities where losses extended to £½ at the longer end. Sentiment was also overshadowed by Friday's announcement of a new "cap" of £1,000m of Treasury 9½ per cent 1989 at £95.50 being offered this week.

Leisuretime International, the holidays to hotel group headed by Mr Timothy Aitken (of TV-AM fame), was unchanged at 67p. It appears that Kennedy Brookes, which owns the Mario and Franco and Wheelers restaurant chains, and the privately-owned Virani Group have each built up shareholdings of around 6.3 per cent.

Mr Michael Golder, chairman of Kennedy, and Mr Nazim Virani, one of the three Ugandan Asian brothers running the Virani property and hotel group, are hoping to arrange a meeting with Mr Aitken, whose Aitken Hume banking and investment group has 12 per cent of Leisuretime, formerly Old Swan Hotel (Harrogate).

The only other known quoted company where there is a Virani involvement is Belhaven Brewery where the family has a near 30 per cent stake.

Kennedy Brookes rose 4p to 250p.

Shares of the industrial conglomerate Turner & Newall continues to enjoy its rerating with the shares rising 4p to 97p - just a whisker below the year's high. Apparently the shares have just broken through a chart barrier at 95p and are expected to hit 110p soon. Last year Turner made a £32m turnaround, moving back into the black with profits of more than £12m and analysts are looking for nearer £20m in the current year.

Among this week's newcomers, Plan Invest Group, one of Britain's largest independent

unit trust portfolio advisers, opened at a premium in first-time dealings. The shares, placed at 62½p, opened at 80p, but later lost ground to close at 76p - a premium of 13½p.

William Morris Fine Arts, the sculpture and wallpaper design group, came to the Unlisted Securities Market via a reverse takeover of Ceylon and Indian Planter's Holding. The million shares were placed by broker Le Mare, Martin at 10p and opened at 17½p before closing at 17p, a premium of 7p.

The approach for Martin the Newsagent came to no real surprise after Friday's flurry of activity in the shares, but succeeded in driving up the price another to 251p and focusing the light on the other newspaper retailers. John Menzies rose 33p to 386p after figures, although profit-taking saw the shares finally close at 378p, a rise of 25p on the day. NSS was another firm market 10p dearer at 92p ahead of figures later this month.

Application lists for Wordplex, the computer system company, open and close tomorrow morning. Signs are that the 240p tender price will be comfortably exceeded, but enough institutions have reservations about the recent profit record to restrain enthusiasm. At 275p the fully-taxed price-earnings ratio would still be a tolerable 12.5.

Glanfield Lawrence, the motor dealers, yesterday asked for a temporary suspension of its listing pending a reorganization. Last week Mr Christopher Selmes Bajaj appeared as a big shareholder with a stake of almost 24 per cent. But the company said yesterday that contrary to speculation last week, none of the directors nor family trusts had sold out to Mr Selmes, who is said to have bought in the market. The shares were suspended at 55p.

Equity turnover on April 27, was £335,584m (23,563 bargains). The number of British and Irish shares traded was 193.8 million. Gilt bargains totalled 2,514.

## Coleman Milne nears 25% Henlys stake

By Jonathan Clare

Coleman Milne, a subsidiary, quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, Of Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group, now holds nearly 25 per cent of Henlys, the loss-making motor dealer.

The increased stake comes after a second two-for-one share issue by Coleman, which issued 1.4 million Coleman shares for 700,000 in Henlys. The Coleman shares are valued at 60p.

COLEMAN milne specializes in converting Ford Granadas into limousines but it has also recently acquired a 13.9 per cent stake in Group Lotus, the sports car maker.

Mr Ashcroft used a similar method at the beginning of April to increase Coleman's stake in Henlys to 20 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After testing last January's lowest closing levels sterling staged a modest recovery later in the session but still showed a 30 point fall at 1.3985.

The pounds trade weighted index, in the meantime, held an unchanged 79.7 position throughout. Sterling showed very little change either against other key rates like the Deutschmark closing at DM 3.7995 (3.7950). The Swiss franc was unchanged at 3.1350.

Dealers said despite the record March US trade deficit, the dollar continued to attract support. Sterling was helped later in the session by encouraging British trade figures during March.

## MONEY MARKETS

Period rates tended to go a shade firmer. This reflected concern about US interest rates, the weakness of the pound, and uneasiness about what next week's money supply figures may reveal. If they are not a great deal better than the last set that showed the pace of bank lending to private individuals and to business boosting £M3 by about 1¼ per cent, there are fears that an upturn in base rates may not be long delayed.

The markets, however, were quiet yesterday and the firm rates showed through principally in sterling certificates of deposits of maturity beyond three months. These rose by 1½ to ¾ per cent.

## TEMPUS

# Fosroc could transform Foseco's stodgy image

Fosroc trades across the world at the heavy end of the real economy, making and selling chemical products for the steel and construction industries. With American output power, forward last year, the group was bound to do well, as losses in both the US and Japan were eliminated.

The push to rationalize the group during 1982 also looks to have been well timed, and all four divisions performed well. The spread of gains ranged from Fosroc with profits ahead by 23 per cent to Foseco, where the trading surplus expanded by more than 40 per cent, before adjusting for accounting changes. Pretax profits as £20.6m were £1.5m ahead of market expectations.

The 1982 interest charge also requires an upward adjustment of £1.4m to achieve comparability with last year. On this basis, the net interest charge fell by £400,000, while gearing is now said to be down to about 27 per cent of equity.

With brokers pencilling in possible 1984 profits of £28m, it would be strange if Foseco, which has a proven track record on acquisitions, refrained from hitting the bid trail.

Sadly, however, the market persists in treating the group as a stodgy old company whose fortunes are overdependent on declining industries, such as steel and casting - hence perhaps the substantial derating which has taken place since the 1981 rights issue, although 1982's £7m profits downturn hardly helped.

The frustrations stemming from a depressed rating almost certainly include curbs on the use of paper to make acquisitions. In addition, Foseco is sounding distinctly cautious about American output prospects during the final quarter this year, and the slender 5 per cent jump in the 1984 dividend could be viewed as a pointer towards a tricky 1985. Theoretically, the group could opt to sit this year out before trading in stocks with fancy multiples.

But Foseco is also convinced that Fosroc, its specialty chemicals division has genuine growth potential, plus a low market share. In five years, Fosroc could be level pegging with the traditional Foseco division, as the group's main profit earner. Thus a switch in emphasis within the group is now under way, which involves the aggressive channeling of capital and labour resources towards Fosroc, and the partial relegation of the

other divisions almost to cash flow generator status.

How successfully the programme develops, and whether the rating improves, remain to be seen. The group, however, sounds reluctant to leave the expansion of its growth division to the vagaries of the world stock market/business cycle. A sizeable acquisition, perhaps of about £20m looks to be on the cards now to push the Fosroc expansion programme ahead more rapidly.

## Hammerson

The Hammerson Property Investment and Development Corporation is tantalizing City and shareholders alike by asking them to wait until the publication of its annual report in three weeks before revealing its net asset value. Last year Hammerson broke the habit of a lifetime and published its first ever valuation; this year Mr Sydney Mason, the chairman and managing director, has promised that no one will be disappointed.

Analysts' estimates put the asset value per share at about 1030p against 977p. But the circumstances are complicated by the acquisition of Mascan in Toronto back in February for £47m in paper, which will dilute that figure.

Meanwhile, Mr Mason is busy looking for another Mascan - property company with big debts and in financial trouble - but this time on the US West Coast rather than in Canada.

The group still has significant variable-rate loans in Canada - £100m last year - which it would like to change. But the market needs to be right, which means interest rates going down rather than up. Fixed-rate borrowings are also much the same as before, and some are long dated up to 2011.

Profits of £26.9m for last year caused few surprises after the £25.5m forecast made when Mascan was acquired. The company is capable of making more than £31m this year. Of more immediate interest to shareholders is a share alternative to the dividend, increased from 13p to 15p for the year. Hammerson has followed BOC International's lead in again offering shares instead of the dividend - a ploy common until the mid-1970s. The shareholders get tax advantages while the company's cash flow benefits. There is also a one-for-one scrip.

The A shares were up 5p at 845p; at this level, whatever the figures revealed on May 19, Hammerson's discount to the net asset value will be narrower than most.

## John Menzies

The John Menzies share price received a double boost yesterday. Not only did the company report pretax profits which exceeded the City's expectations, but the news of a bid for Martin the Newsagent introduced an element of sympathetic speculation. Menzies was swift to deny that it had any interest in Martin. Its acquisition policy has been directed in a more subtle direction, picking up smaller complementary companies which demonstrate scope for improvement.

It has proved to be a successful policy and for the tenth successive year Menzies has increased both pretax profit and turnover. The only blot on the investment copybook is the stake in the Nimble 3D camera project, but even here some share selling has reduced the potential losses to an insignificant proportion, and the realized gains have almost offset the original cost.

Menzies' great strength has been its ability to adapt to the demands of the market which it serves, and in the retail division it once again returned genuine volume growth. More than half the increase in turnover was attributable to volume, the rest being accounted for by inflation and an increase in floor space. A large proportion of the volume increase came from the sale of microcomputers, which were particularly strong over the Christmas period. It was a market which was almost untapped a year ago but has become an important contributor.

The share price jumped 25p to 378p. At this level the company is concerned that marketability is becoming a little unwieldy. In an effort to restore the price to a more manageable level, there is to be a one-for-one scrip issue, this will bring the price much closer to its great rival W H Smith.

The prospects for Menzies remain encouraging. Even the wholesale division is holding its own and if volume increases in the retail division continue there is no reason why the company should not increase pretax profits in the coming year to about £16m.

## Greggs oversubscribed nearly 89 times

By Our City Staff

Hopeful investors oversubscribed almost 89 times for the 2,530,000 shares on offer in Greggs, the North of England bakery chain.

About 81,000 applications were made for the shares, at 135p each. Preferential applications from existing shareholders and from employees have been accepted in full, subject to a maximum of 5,200 per employee.

The full listing will raise almost £300,000 net to help the group expand, probably in the Midlands and the South.

The company is based in Newcastle, where it was started 20 years ago by Mr Ian Gregg with just one shop. It now has 261 shops and four bakeries in Newcastle, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester.

All shops are within 40 miles

## Argyle director resigns

By Jeremy Warner

Mr John Woolfenden has resigned as a director of Argyle Trust, the property and financial services group run by Mr James Oppenheim.

A spokesman for the company refused to comment on whether compensation for loss of office had been agreed. "If there is a compensation payment it will be shown in the report and accounts," he said.

The spokesman said Mr Woolfenden had been brought in some years ago from Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank, to supervise the reorganization of the group's financial services and the demerger of the Dewey Warren & Co insurance broking operation.

# Announcing the Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund 1984/85

For all income tax payers who think a first class investment opportunity should be available more than once.

Last August, we successfully launched one of Britain's first Business Expansion Funds.

We had an excellent response from investors wanting to participate. As a result, the Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund 1983/84 became one of the relatively few Funds which was oversubscribed.

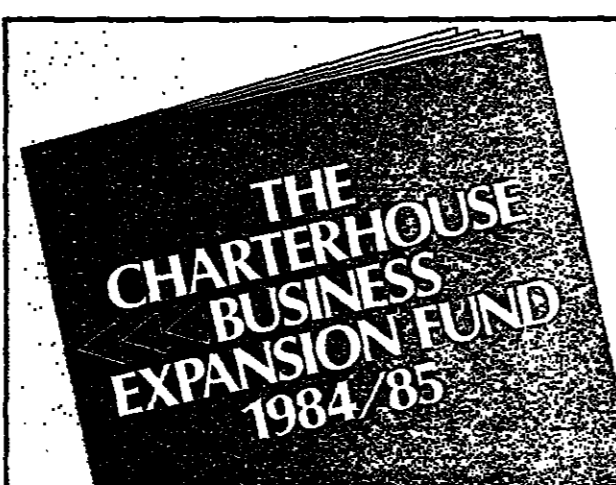
The £3 million Fund was fully invested in the 1983/84 tax year.

Among the wide variety of businesses in which we have invested are a hotel group with exciting expansion plans; a leading oil industry consulting group; one of the country's most famous dance and keep-fit studios and a fast-growing supplier of professional video equipment.

For 50 years Charterhouse has been in the forefront of providing finance and support to help British businesses grow and our experience in this field contributes to the selection of sound investments.

We are now launching a second and larger Fund - The Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund 1984/85.

The new Fund will invest mainly in well established, unquoted companies, but also in



potential return to investors is made even more attractive by the effect of tax relief. Investors should recognise, however, that such investments carry high risks as well as the chance of high rewards.

Our charge to investors of 3½% for the 1983/84 Fund was one of the lowest, and remains unchanged.

some start-ups, and will be limited to £7.5 million. Investors may subscribe a minimum of £2,000 up to a maximum of £40,000 and can obtain income tax relief on the qualifying investments made by the Fund.

Our objective is to invest in growing companies and the high

Applications are accepted in full in order of receipt.

Final closing date: 14th May, 1984, or earlier when fully subscribed.

Send the coupon or ring 01-248 4000 for details.

To: The Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DR.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

T 1/5

The Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund is a Fund approved by the Inland Revenue under the terms of the Finance Act 1983. Note: Before deciding to subscribe to the Fund, you should seek advice from your accountant, solicitor, stockbroker, bank manager or other professional adviser. This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to subscribe to the Fund; subscriptions may be made only on the basis of the Memorandum describing the Fund.

**CHARTERHOUSE J ROTHSCHILD**

## Babcock GROUP RESULTS FOR 1983

	1983 £m	1982 £m
TURNOVER	1016.3	1002.2
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	34.1	20.5
EARNINGS PER SHARE	19.4p	11.1p
ANNUAL ORDINARY DIVIDEND PER SHARE	7.7p	7.0p

Lord King, Chairman, reports:-

- \* Improvement of 74% in pre-tax profits measured in constant exchange rates.
- \* Another year of positive cash flow further enhanced the financial strength of the Group.
- \* Ordinary dividend for 1983 increased by 10% to 7.7p per share.
- \* 1 for 10 bonus issue to ordinary shareholders registered on 27th April 1984.

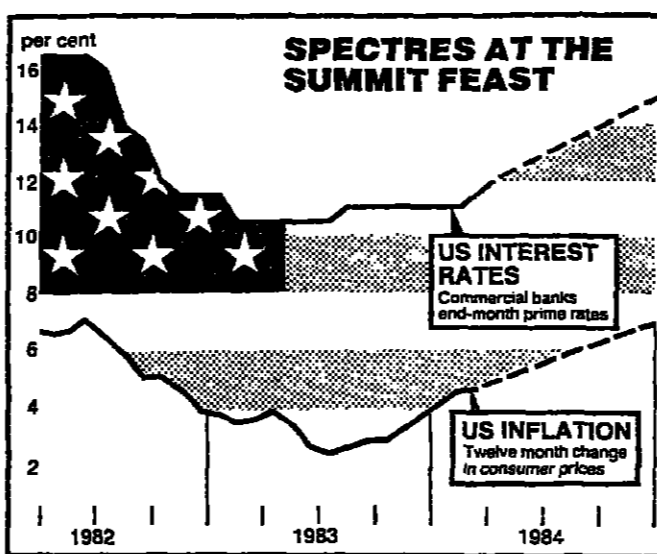
Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from The Secretary, Cleveland House, St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LN.

**Babcock International plc**  
A LEADER IN WORLD-WIDE ENGINEERING



## Sun Life director moves up

# Consensus faces fight to survive in election year



1973-84			
High	Low		
Bid	Offer	Transt	Bid Offer Yield
Black Horse Life Assurance Co Ltd.			

coordinate world economic policies better. If there is criticism of US interest rates and budget deficits, the rhetoric will be muted, officials said.

The influential group of 10 industrial nations may provide a way out of this dilemma when

Concern that the US treasury had no long-term policy to handle either Argentina or any

1973-84			
High	Low		
Bid	Offer	Transt	Bid Offer Yield
Black Horse Life Assurance Co Ltd.			

confusion over the future course of the US economy will cast a shadow over the midsummer pleasantries in London.

1983-84  
 High Low Bid Offer Yield  
 Bid Offer Yield

[illegible]

We are an  
operating  
now in  
positions  
All 22

**DR**  
COMPUT

## Towering anachronisms

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

## EEC court case

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

## China keys in to the space-age technology

The agreement concluded last week between the Americans and the Chinese for the transfer of limited nuclear technology was a reminder to those in Europe that the lure and subsequent commercial potential of the Orient is unparalleled anywhere in the globe.

An exploratory mission to examine the opportunities which could benefit British companies has just returned from the East led by Sir Peter Matthews. The survey, on behalf of the Sino-British Trade Council, concluded: "There is general recognition in China that it is only by cooperation with foreign companies, and the import of advanced technology from abroad, that the comprehensive plan to modernise thousands of factories will be successful. The Chinese development model seems to be based mainly on the Japanese experience."

That experience is indeed worthy of emulating and one which would seriously worry the West, and even Japan if China were to become a world industrial force. The commercial attractions initially are almost immeasurable and seem to multiply each month with as much rapidity as the population of the country.

About 300 new projects a month are outlined by the Sino-British Trade Council in its bulletins. Not all are in the high technology sector and not all ever pass the feasibility study stage but they are a measure of the expansive ambitions of the Chinese. It is their intention to modernise the country's indus-

tries by the year 2000 and move at least 120 million of its estimated 1,000 million population from agriculture to some form of industry, preferably light and modern.

Electronics, computers, automation, energy technology, telecommunications, and accurate instrumentation appear to be the areas given priority. The preference is to acquire that expertise through some form of joint venture, if they cannot buy piecemeal to modernize a particular section of industry.

China must have its own computer system by 1990 claimed the minister in charge of the state science commission, Fang Yi, last year. Though China has reserves of foreign exchange totalling \$14,000m, it appears to be reluctant to be pushed into an impulsive spending spree to buy instant technology and with it apparent modernization. The policy is to evolve.

Fang Yi has suggested that to achieve that end China concentrates on the production of medium and small computers, particularly microcomputers, while establishing a software industry. The reputation gained by Chinese computer program-

mers in Hong Kong seems to suggest that there may be something in the culture which will give them an edge in the production of software. It is an ability which has to date eluded the Japanese. Sir Clive Sinclair's desire to expand his microcomputer empire into China could be possible given the Chinese ambitions. The ZX

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

and the Spectrum models are already under test there.

The central village of Liuzhuang, one of the wealthiest in China and noted for its high grain and cotton yields, dairy farming and "rural industrial enterprise", had bought a microcomputer from the peasants collective fund. Clearly the acquisition had considerable status.

GEC in partnership with the French company Framatome could soon test the Americans' nuclear thunder by signing a multi-million pound contract for building a nuclear plant in

the Guangdong province, which will also supply power to the Hong Kong Light and Power Company.

Cable & Wireless have been active both in Hong Kong island - to be returned in 1977 to Chinese sovereignty - and on the mainland itself. It has in recent weeks bought 80 per cent of the Hongkong Telephone Company, which is clearly meant to give the company a base for exploiting the telecommunications potential of the region. It has also formed a joint venture - 51 per cent Chinese ownership - with China Nanhai Oil Joint Services Corporation (CNOJSC) to provide high-quality telecommunication links to the oil/support companies working offshore and their bases in Guangdong Province.

There is enormous potential in telecommunications - which are the arteries of the information technology industries. According to the Sino-British Trade Review during the four years, 1977-83, 658,000 telephone were added the China's urban areas and 6,900 long-distance telephone lines installed. That is in sharp contrast to the 30 years before when only 1.7

million were installed and 18,000 long-distance telephone links came into operation.

The Chinese are determined to ensure that their communication networks expand rapidly. Mr Wen Minsheng, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, in spring 1982 announced the four-year programme that was to increase the number of telephones in the cities from 2 million to 2.7 million, introduce long-distance dialling and improve the international connections.

Satellite television has also attracted the attention of the Chinese. They have made two reservations for 1987 and 1988 with ArianeSpace which markets the European rocket Ariane. The expected collaboration with the Chinese and the Europeans in space has raised the hopes of many in the aerospace industry, who will undoubtedly bid to build the multi-million pound satellites.

The commercial potential for high technology in China is enormous. A look at recent projects will confirm that view.

● Telefunken, the German electronics group, open factory in Peking for making 200,000 colour television sets and 150,000 black and white a year.

● Sperry Corporation formed a joint venture with China Computer Technical Services, the first China-US computer technology venture.

● China's first small computer production line imported from France able to make 400 a year established in Guangzhou. Such is the lure of the Orient.

## Down with offices!

By Chris Rowley, New York

Telecommuting, otherwise known as working from home, is one of the most magical buzzwords yet to surface on the US microcomputing scene. Indeed there's a seductiveness about it that seems irresistible and the signs are that it is heading for Britain.

Americans have already demonstrated a powerful urge to deurbanize and telecommuting could spread them far beyond the most distant suburbs.

The office tower with its support net of subways, highways and power cables, could become an anachronism to place beside the medieval fortress.

Telecommuting office workers have the opportunity to fan out to the beauty spots of the continent from where they teleconference to swap news and views and conduct their business through computer terminals.

## The human element

To retain the human element in corporate life everyone comes together several times a year for conventions in Las Vegas and Manhattan.

By one estimate 10 million Americans will be telecommuting by 1990 and in the process saving three quarters of a billion gallons of petrol. In another view a new caste of workers, the "elite creatives" will lead the charge to work in the woods where they will flourish as never before, outside the strictures of offices and their policies.

But a dark side of the telecommuting force is foreseen for basic clerical staff who may wind up as poorly paid workers in their cottage offices.

Already "computer ready" housing developments are rising as in Benicia, to the north of San Francisco, where the new upmarket houses come prewired with dual phone lines and built-in computer furniture. The houses begin at about \$131,500 (about £92,000) and if a prospective buyer doesn't already have a computer they'll get in an IBM PC XT and add £2,500 to the mortgage.

The logic seems flawless, as does the contracting out of labour such as insurance claims handling to freelance workers with terminals in their own home.

For example, inmates of the Arizona women's prison have been working on terminals as reservation agents for Best Western hotels since 1981. It's

## JOB SCENE

hard to find workers on the outside for such work, especially during the peak holiday periods.

However the memories of earlier cottage industries live on, and already clerical organizations like "9 To 5" are voicing concern for exploitable telecommuters. Will struggling single parents, isolated in rural homes, raise hungry children while processing insurance forms for pennies each?

Perhaps those likely to be the elite creatives should ponder the strengths and weaknesses of the new telecommuting life. Physical isolation goes against the corporate grain, the hierarchy being organized around the office.

Yet the impulse to give up physical commuting remains. Every morning on the Santa Monica freeway there are thousands of commuters so hungry for telecommuting they can almost taste it. What with Houston's traffic jam horror, Route 101 in Marin County, the dying commuter railway lines of the North East, there are serious physical advantages to telecommuting.

Thus approximately 250 US companies now allow employees to work from home and 30, including American Express and McDonald's, are eager to expand their telecommuter forces.

Elsewhere, however, a considerable reluctance to let the employees go has been occurring. Billions of square feet of office space are there to back up the reluctant hierarchies.

## Productivity rises

Yet Gil Gordon, a telecommuting expert, says that a study has shown that employees who work at home increased their productivity by 15 to 20 per cent. Managers have discovered that telecommuting revitalizes their skills. "Telecommuting forces managers to use discipline," says Gordon.

Indeed, there are aspects of telecommuting that we should all examine before we burn those season tickets. An increasingly popular practice at companies where everyone works on a computer terminal is to count the worker's key strokes and process the number with rather sophisticated software in the search for improved worker performance.

## IBM holds its breath

By Kevan Pearson

If IBM loses its long-running, anti-trust case with the European Commission it will provide a substantial boost to the US giant's competitors.

A decision against IBM would require the company to reveal technical specifications of its products soon after products are announced. At present IBM does not reveal such details until it delivers the products to customer sites, which can take up to a year after the product is announced.

IBM's closest competitors - companies which make products that either link with IBM computers, or which run IBM computers - claim that the delay gives IBM an unfair advantage as they cannot produce competitive products until IBM starts deliveries.

The case, which began four years ago, is nearing completion. An EEC official said last week that the Commission was preparing a decision against IBM, although discussions about a settlement continue.

The case is based on three charges: that IBM discriminates against competitors by not releasing technical details after a product is announced, by including a certain minimum amount of memory with each computer, and by having a different programs distribution policy for so-called plug compatible computers - computers made by third parties but which run IBM programs.

IBM is believed to have put proposals to the EEC in which it would capitulate on the second two charges for concessions on the first. The company has already changed the way it distributes software to users of plug compatible computers. But it is adamant that technical specifications are proprietary, and should not be released until products are made available to users. If IBM is forced to reveal such information shortly



Karen Kaigle of IBM with a silicon wafer containing memory chips that can store more than a million bits of data

after a product is announced it will make life much easier for the company's competitors.

The issue is vital to such companies as Amdahl, National Advanced Systems and Memorex, all of which sell equipment that is compatible with IBM computers. These companies filed the original complaints against IBM, that led to the charges being brought.

They claim that since the US Justice Department dropped its anti-trust case against IBM, the company has become more aggressive in the market. Traditionally companies like these three have relied on offering similar equipment to IBM at much lower cost. But since the US case was dropped, IBM has become much more price-competitive. And it has increased the rate at which new products are launched, with the result that the wait until IBM starts delivering new products before suppliers of plug compatible systems can develop competitive offerings is becoming more important.

A good example of this is the 3380 disc storage system. IBM began its deliveries in mid-1982, after a delay of 18

months. The compatible suppliers started their deliveries at the end of 1983.

The EEC would like to make technical specifications available within a month after a product is announced. The ruling would apply only within the EEC, but because IBM usually makes a worldwide announcement of major products the information would be available to US companies, like the three named above, so a verdict against the company would have ramifications far beyond the EEC countries.

Though a decision is expected in mid summer, the decision will still have to be ratified by a full meeting of the commission. IBM would be bound to appeal against any decision it felt infringed its proprietary rights. Both sides have said that negotiations are continuing.

If the company cannot reach a negotiated settlement and if IBM cannot get an EEC imposed remedy nullified, it will be forced to comply, or face a substantial daily fine until it does. It is no wonder that the company is treating this matter seriously indeed.

## Handy for a display

This is a new digital watch, from Seiko, which, when not keeping time in all its permutations is also a computer display with 1,400 picture elements, that can give you 100 lines of 10 characters and a picture capability. It also happens to be a computer memory of 2,000 characters so is effectively a computer. True, you cannot access it for more than display while you have it on your wrist. For that you need a battery powered keyboard. Take the watch off, clip it on to the keyboard and start work. In Japan, you can buy it for a little over £75.

■ Apple has launched a transportable version of its widely sold Apple II personal computer. The IIC weighs 7½lb and comes with 128K memory and a 5¼" disc drive. It will run most of the current software written for the original Apple II and with a monitor will cost around £1,200. One of the new software packages launched for the IIC is Applesoft, an integrated word processor, database and financial spreadsheet at £200.

■ Latest twist in the field of software piracy is the discovery of radio hams copying programs by transmitting them over the air to each other. A & F, a software house based in Rochdale, has been making tape recordings of the broadcasts with a view to prosecuting the main offenders. Mike Fitzgerald, the managing director, estimates A & F could have lost as much as £75,000 from this type of piracy. The copying has become so sophisticated, according to Mr Fitzgerald, that one radio ham has been broadcasting a program which is a list of

more than 400 top-selling programs. Other interested radio hams have then been able to place an "order" and have the particular program transmitted to them at a later time.

■ The winners of the special commendation in The Times National Microcomputer Challenge, who were five schoolboys doing a project on dyslexia, came from Kelsey Park School in Beckenham, Kent, not Birmingham, as stated last week.

## BRIEFING

■ Another disappointment, as well as lengthy delays, for those eagerly awaiting the first releases of Sinclair's technically advanced Quantum Leap computer: early models, just about to be delivered, will need a separate black cartridge hanging off the back of it. The cartridge will contain some of the programming language and operating system because Sinclair have been unable to fit it all into the micro itself as launched in January.

## UK events

Computers, Business Systems & Communications Equipment Exhibition, Micro City, Bristol Exhibition Centre, Canons Road, City Centre Bristol, May 15-17.  
DEC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London, based in 11, Rochdale, has been making tape recordings of the broadcasts with a view to prosecuting the main offenders. Mike Fitzgerald, the managing director, estimates A & F could have lost as much as £75,000 from this type of piracy. The copying has become so sophisticated, according to Mr Fitzgerald, that one radio ham has been broadcasting a program which is a list of

Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Cram Street, London WC1, May 22-24.  
Apple '84, Futurum Centre, Slough, Berkshire, May 24-26.  
Office Automation, London Barbican, June 7-9.

## Overseas

Compu Europe, Centre International Rogier, Brussels 8-10.  
Data Processing, Computer and Automatic Systems Fair, Lyon, France, May 9-12.  
RIBA Computer Exhibition, Compas by Personal Computer News

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RACING: COLE COLT HAS CREDENTIALS TO CAPTURE PRINCIPAL PRIZE AT BATH

# Lucky Scott set to step up on his promising Salisbury run

By Mandarin

Paul Cole, who won yesterday's most valuable race with *Get The Message* at Brighton, can repeat the performance with *Lucky Scott* in today's £4,000 Somerset Stakes at Bath. Although *Lucky Scott* is not entered for the Epsom Derby, he could join *Get The Message* as an Irish Derby possibility if he wins with authority this afternoon.

*Lucky Scott* gained his two juvenile wins within the space of 17 days last September. After his first victory in the Chertsey Lock Stakes at Kempton Park, *Lucky Scott* won the Burslem Stakes at Lingfield Park, beating Naxos, Quick Work, Northern Tempest and Marzia's Hollow, all of whom were previous winners in good company.

Cole was obviously sufficiently impressed with those wins to send *Lucky Scott* to Longchamp for the Grand Critérium where he could finish only eighth of nine to Treizeleme. However he has been beaten less than six lengths by the highly-rated winner and less than four lengths by the third horse, Mendez, who was subsequently runner-up to Alphabétin in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster and third in last week's French 2000 Guineas.

*Lucky Scott* looked backward on his seasonal debut in the Salisbury 2000 Guineas Trial, but ran well to finish fourth to Rousillon over a trip too short for him. Kalim, a length ahead of *Lucky Scott* in third that day, has since boosted the form by finishing a close fourth under a big weight in the Free Handicap at Newmarket. Fan Club and Young Turk, two of today's rivals, finished out of the frame at Salisbury, and have little prospect of reversing the form with my nap.

A bigger danger to *Lucky*

# El Gran Señor rumours denied

Vincent O'Brien the Tipperary trainer, has flatly denied rumours that *El Gran Señor*, the ante-post favourite, will miss Saturday's 2,000 Guineas. Racecourse gossip has suggested that the unbeaten colt - 2-1 with most bookmakers for the New market race - would be withdrawn because of the firm ground. It was thought possible that his stable companion, *Capture Him*, might run instead.

However, in a statement yesterday morning, a spokesman for the Tipperary stable said: "There is no foundation whatsoever to the rumours that *El Gran Señor* will not run."

Last Season O'Brien pulled his leading fancy, *Danzon*, out of the race at short notice and ran *Lomond* instead. *Lomond* went on to win and give O'Brien his third victory in the race. Since last autumn, however, O'Brien has been warning punters to back the stable, instead of any one horse.

Ian Balding, the royal trainer, said yesterday: "Saturday's 2,000 Guineas will be the best for more than 10 years. We've the best bunch of three-year-olds for a long time, with *El Gran Señor*, *Let Fan*, *Rainbow Quest* and *Keen*. *El Gran Señor* is one of them goes on to York to run in the Mecca Dances in which I will be represented by *Elephant Air*," Balding added.

Speaking at yesterday's Mecca-



Vincent O'Brien: Guineas plans unchanged

Dante Ingham in London. Balding also issued a warning to punters about his own classic three-year-olds. "Apart from *Clare Bridge* at Kempton on Easter Saturday, they have been very disappointing," he said.

There are 18 four-day declarations for the 1000 Guineas, to be run at Newmarket on Thursday. They are: *Betsy Bay* (B Raymond), *Cambridge Lodge* (G Duffield), *Capricorn Belle* (D McHugh), *Desirable* (S Cauley), *Elke Brooks* (-), *Glaiving With Pride* (J Reid), *L'Orangerie* (F Head), *Manahypp* (J Mercer), *Martha* (J Reid), *Mels El-Ram* (A J. B. B.), *My Beagles* (J. B. B.), *Starkey*, *Miss Silca Key* (C Assmus), *Mystery Ship* (P Waldron), *Net Cord* (-), *Peebles* (P Robinson), *Rocklet Alert* (T. Ives), *Seattle Stars* (B. Rouse), *Shoot Clear* (W. R. Swabner).

Get The Message, who is entered in the Derby, may be re-routed to the Irish equivalent, as he was not suited to the course, so similar to Epsom. Cole said: "He kept getting the message that he was not suited to the rising ground that he ran on. We were going to run him at Lingfield but we think he's quite a good horse."

Get The Message got the better of Rough Pearl a furlong out and ran on to win by two lengths. The 5-4 on favourite, Caladi was another one of a handful to finish.

Enchanted Castle was the second leg of a 17-1 double for Paul Carter, the Lambourn trainer. Cole, first winner, Get The Message, set an unofficial course record of 1 min 57.2 sec in the one and a quarter mile Prince of Wales Stakes.

# Kuwait Tower is retired after Brighton defeat

Kuwait Tower, fourth in last year's 2,000 Guineas, sadly ended his career at Brighton yesterday when beaten into second place by Enchanted Castle in the Sidney Thompson Memorial Stakes. He was cruising two furlongs out, but came under pressure inside the final 200 yards, eventually being beaten three quarters of a length. It transpired that the grey colt had burst a blood vessel.

John Sutcliffe, his trainer, said: "He won't run again. He did the same thing three days before he was due to run in the Derby."

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# Turner reaches 300 on home ground

Point-to-point by Brian Beel

It was fitting that David Turner should ride his 300th winner at Ampton, his home course. He started Saturday's Suffolk point-to-point meeting on 29 and after a walk over on Cornleigh in the Members' and a win on Laurel Hill in the Adjacent, he achieved No 300 when Fourtenth turned out again to win the open.

Turner completed a four-timer by winning the Maiden on Pumper Jet after his sister, Josephine Steppard, won the Ladies on Swann. The five winners were all saddled by Joe Turner, the riders' father.

Both brother and sister started point-to-point in the early Sixties and have dominated the East Anglian scene for 20 years. Two seasons ago, Turner passed Major Guy Cunliffe's record of 268 and will far fewer opportunities, his sister is only 100 below this figure.

David's four wins put him level with Peter Grenall this season on the 15 mark. The latter had a lucky win on Cheekin Ora in a hunter chase at Fakenham on Easter Monday when Corked fell and Susan's Mistake unseated her rider in the closing stages. Two races later, Peter had a bad fall on Paddy's Peril but he rode at the Pichey the next day and won on his own horse, Robson. On Saturday, he was reusing Cheekin Ora to win the Quorn Gold Cup.

Runners were in short supply at all meetings on Saturday, but the Worcestershire did well in averaging 10 per race. There was a turn-up here in the Lady Dudley Cup when Michael Howard, a local farmer, sent his home-bred horse, Darlington, ably partnered by

Tommy Jackson. This was the first horse from the Worcestershire Hunt to win the race since Alan Cure's *Mighty Red* in 1973.

Claire Smallman is becoming a specialist at winning on outsiders. Following her win at the Wilton on Mount Wellum (23-1) and at the Ace Vale on Fool's Testimony (20-1), she rode *Blazemaster* (40-1) to a five-length win in the four horse Ladies Open at the South Dorset. In doing so she beat the champion lady rider, Jenny Pidgeon, who, in the absence of one of her own horses, rode *Buck Royale* into second place.

Jeremy Isaac, aged 19, rode his first winner in the early Sixties in the Members' race at the Peasmarsh. The trophy he won was presented by his grandfather and commemorated Jeremy's father having won the race three times. In the four mile Open, Moneybags fell when in contention, leaving Loch Raven (Brian Eckley) and Wine Talk (Paul Hamer) to decide the race.

David Spencer-Jones, a local hotelier, had a double at the Tiverton with White Country and Pace Race. Both were ridden by Debbie Small, who was achieving her first double.

Eight horses went to post for the four-mile Open at the Dartmoor and eight, with not a jot separating them. Trevelian, under the guidance of Steve West, ran on strongly after taking the lead at the last to win.

The second Aldington meeting of the week, the West Street, was marred by the death of No Justice. Just A Kissman was successful again at the York and Aynsley and flying race with his sixteenth consecutive race at the Fife.

Newmarket trainer, Hastings Bass said: "This horse beats everything at home, but this is the first time he has reproduced it on the course."

James Toller brought off a 116-1 double, the first of his training career, when winning with Captain Twinkle and Ballacarn at Warwick yesterday.

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# Legal Appointments

## Deputy Company Secretary

Heathrow Airport - London

Field Aviation Limited, turnover circa. £50m, is a major subsidiary of Hunting Associated Industries plc and controls a number of operating companies within the aviation support sector of the Air Transport Industry.

Applications are invited from qualified, or near-qualified, Chartered Secretaries with a commercial/legal bias for the position of Deputy Company Secretary, the principal tasks of which involve general secretarial practice, including statutory work, insurance, legal matters, contract control and administration.

The successful candidate is unlikely to be less than 25 and will have had at least three years relevant post-qualification experience within the private sector of industry.

The benefits include a Company car, free life insurance, a contributory pension scheme, and assistance with the cost of relocation where appropriate. Career prospects are excellent.

The appointment should be of interest to candidates currently earning in excess of £12k.

Please write with details of career to date and current remuneration to:



**Fields**

General Manager, Personnel  
Field Aviation Limited  
Hunting House, 420 Bath Road  
Longford, Middlesex UB7 0LL

### LINKLATERS & PAINES

#### Assistant Librarian

Linklaters & Paines require a librarian in their London office to join a small and enthusiastic team responsible for the Firm's library and information services. Duties will include indexing, maintenance of information files, research work and assistance with the day to day running of the library.

Applicants should be newly qualified librarians aged 20-25. Previous experience, although desirable, is not essential for this post.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account qualifications and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full c.v. and quoting reference 10 to:

John Hamilton, Personnel Manager,  
Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House,  
59/67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

Closing date 18 May 1984.

### LINKLATERS & PAINES

#### NEW YORK/LONDON SOLICITORS

Forming City Office of solicitors practicing in London and New York requires Solicitor with 3 years' admission for Corporate/Commercial and Litigation for City Office. Travel possibilities. New York experience preferred. Town City rate.

Please write or telephone in strict confidence to:

Law Offices, Joel Z. Robinson,  
50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York,  
New York 10020 USA.  
Telephone (212) 246 6966.

A leading British Group with international interests in printing, electronics, and allied fields seeks a Legal Adviser for its Head Office in London.

Reporting to the Senior Legal Adviser you will advise in negotiations, draft commercial contracts and deal with a variety of other matters including company, employment, and EEC legislation in conjunction with, at times, external U.K. and overseas legal advisers.

Aged around 30 either a solicitor or barrister, you should possess some broadly based experience in industry. A lively personality, sense of humour and the ability to communicate effectively at all levels are essential. Knowledge of at least one European language would be useful.

Salary negotiable and fringe benefits include a car.

In the first instance please write or telephone Cyril Batchelor or Denis Reed at The Room Twelve Partnership, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0HP. 01-583 4847/4929.

**ROOM TWELVE**

Recruitment of Lawyers

#### Legal Adviser

Head Office  
London

c.£17,500  
+  
Car

## SOLICITOR

The Caledonian Aviation Group plc, with an annual turnover in excess of £400m, offers you an opportunity to progress your career.

Due to continued expansion, we have an opportunity for a Solicitor to join a team of three, at our headquarters near Gatwick Airport.

Reporting to our Company Secretary, you will be responsible for providing a legal service to British Caledonian Airways and all other companies within the Group.

You will have gained experience, ideally in a major law firm, in substantial financing/commercial transactions, preferably with an aviation content.

The salary offered will be competitive, and our attractive benefits include low cost world wide air travel.

Please write for an application form to: Personnel Recruitment, British Caledonian Airways Ltd, Caledonian House, Betts Way, Crawley, Sussex RH10 2XA.

**The Caledonian Aviation Group**

#### LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT

Property and Developments  
£10,572 - £11,166

This appointment, within the Property and Development Section of the Solicitor's Department involves handling a wide range of Conveyancing and Contract work. It offers an excellent opportunity to take a supervisory role in a busy Section which is responsible for all aspects of Property Developments, Acquisition and Disposal of Leasehold and Freehold properties, Building and Engineering Contracts, Road and Sewer Adoption Agreements and matters related to the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954. There will also be some responsibility for giving General Advice on Property and Contracts matters. Giving assistance to The Principal Legal Assistant as required and supervising a team of Articled Clerks and Legal Executives.

Applicants should ideally be fellows of The Institute of Legal Executives and while experience of Local Government would be useful it is not essential. Men and Women in private practice who are interested in a career in Public Service are also welcome to apply.

Salary will be in the range £10,572 - £11,166 per annum with attractive additional benefits including assistance towards Removal Disturbance and Separation expenses.

For further information contact Robert Pritt, Principal Solicitor on 01-570 7728 Ext. 3478. Application forms are obtainable from The Head of Chief Executive's Office, London Borough of Hounslow, Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Hounslow TW9 0DN (Ref. 3539).

Closing date for application 18th May 1984. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

#### HERTFORDSHIRE FIRM REQUIRE

Two Solicitors one with at least two years qualified experience, the other may be recently admitted. Applicants with all round ability must be keen, energetic and prepared to help with continuing growth of the well established practice. Partnership prospect. Write with CV to Woodley & Weston, Broadway Chambers, St Peters Street, St Albans, Herts AL1 1PA.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE CENTRE FOR PETROLEUM AND MINERAL LAW STUDIES

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN MINERAL LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Mineral Law (including coal) to the Centre for Petroleum and Mineral Law Studies at the University of Dundee. The appointee will be expected to carry out research with a view to establishing a reputation and gathering materials for a new course in Mineral Law to cover current legal issues both in the U.K. and on the international scene. On the basis of that research the appointee would become responsible, under the guidance of the Director of the Centre, for the introduction and teaching of the new course, and for further research.

Applicants should be under the age of 35 and, since the appointments will be made under the University Grants Committee's "New Blood" scheme, should not at present hold a permanent university post in the U.K. Ideally a successful applicant would be expected to take up the appointment not later than October 1st this year.

Further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN, with whose applications (3 copies, or if posted overseas one copy) containing full career details and the names of three referees should be lodged by 30th May 1984. Please quote reference EST/15/84 (C).

#### BIRMINGHAM

#### Commercial Conveyancing

We are seeking a Solicitor for our Commercial Property Department. The person appointed will be responsible for all aspects of property transactions for both listed and private companies. Some post qualification City experience is preferred. An attractive initial salary will be offered to the successful candidate and there are good partnership prospects.

Please apply to: Sidney Roberts, RYLANDS, MARTINEAU & CO., 41 Church St, Birmingham B3 0DT. Telephone: (021) 2369021 office or (021) 354 1495

## TAX CONSULTANCY LONDON

to £22,000 plus car

Price Waterhouse is a leading international firm of chartered accountants with a large and expanding tax practice.

We have unusual and exciting opportunities for young solicitors of outstanding ability, who would like to develop their careers in corporate and international taxation.

Operating in corporate tax consultancy, initially at managerial level, you will deal with a wide range of advisory and planning work for substantial national and international clients in many different industries.

You will have a good degree and a high level of technical expertise in taxation, probably gained from

about three years experience in the tax department of a large firm of solicitors. You will be expected to demonstrate initiative and a sound understanding of business in applying your technical knowledge to client situations.

You will participate in an extensive in-house training programme designed to develop your technical, managerial and personal skills. Career prospects, including partnership, are unlimited.

We offer a competitive salary with car, pension and health scheme and excellent working conditions.

If you are interested to move outside the legal profession please write, in confidence, to: John R. Townsend, Price Waterhouse, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 8SY. Tel: 01-407 8989.

## Careers for Solicitors in Taxation

**Price Waterhouse**

## Career Opportunity.

Ellison & Co. are looking for a young Assistant Solicitor, City trained, for their Company/Commercial Department.

The successful applicant must have the skills and personality to enhance our established and broad-based practice in Colchester.

This is a career opportunity with helpful precedents; four of our eight partners come from London firms. The partnership has an equal equity sharing basis, which indicates the standards the successful applicant is required to satisfy during the probationary period.

Please write with CV to Trevor Dodwell, Ellison & Co., Headgate Ct, Colchester, Essex.

## ELLISON & CO. SOLICITORS

#### NON-CONTENTIOUS SOLICITOR (PARTNERSHIP DESIGNATE) Mid Surrey £25,000 AAE + Car

We have been instructed by a go-ahead young Practice to introduce a Solicitor who specialises in non-contentious law. Having several offices in the Surrey area and a London contact, they number among their clients a major Insurance Company and a publicly quoted Financial Services Group.

Their continued expansion necessitates the appointment of a Solicitor to take charge of a recently opened office in an affluent and picturesque Surrey town.

The appointee will be a Solicitor of several years standing, probably aged between 30 and 45, with an outgoing personality and the ability to develop a client base in an area where there is considerable potential. Specialised skills required will be in the fields of domestic conveyancing and allied private client work. Experience of acting for business concerns will be an added bonus.

As well as offering a highly competitive financial package, superb premises with comparable technological and secretarial support, an early salaryed partnership is envisaged, which should be converted, to a full equity share within a defined period. Please contact, in the strictest confidence, Personnel Appointments, 01-242 1281 (24 hours answering service).

## Personnel Appointments

95 Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JF. Tel 01-242 1281 (24 hrs)

#### LUTON/DUNSTABLE LITIGATION

Surrounded by Beds, Bucks and Herts countryside, this area comprises a residential commercial and industrial centre. We are an energetic, progressive and well established firm with offices in both towns seeking to fill the following vacancies:

1. LITIGATION SOLICITOR to head a small team at Luton with emphasis on civil matters and some criminal advocacy. The successful applicant will probably be admitted 3 to 5 years with extensive experience and will command excellent terms and prospects.

2. ASSISTANT SOLICITOR newly to two years admitted, to deal with Litigation generally including advocacy at Dunstable. Versatility, enthusiasm and commercial awareness will be rewarded with excellent remuneration opportunities.

Applications in writing to the partnership Secretary:

Msgr Austin & Camley, 7 George St, West Luton, Beds. LU1 2BN

#### KING'S LYNN GROUP OF MAGISTRATES COURTS TRAINEE COURT CLERK £3,066 - £7,410

A vacancy arises in the office of the Clerk to the Justices and offers an excellent opportunity to a young person to embark on a career in magistrature courts. Preference will be given to Law graduates who are about to qualify or already hold a barristers or solicitors qualification. (Articles of clerkship may be available). Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience: a fully qualified person will commence at £6,878 p.a. J.N.C. conditions of service apply.

Letters of application giving details of experience, age and qualifications together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach me not later than 10th May 1984.

R. J. Haynes, Clerk to the Justices, The Court House, College Lane, Kings Lynn PE30 1PQ.

## Two Corporate Attorneys Bermuda

Required by Appleby, Spurling & Kempe, one of the largest law firms in Bermuda. Applicants should have experience primarily in the areas of international, commercial and company law. Considerable importance is attached to technical skills. Excellent commencing salary and fringe benefits. Interviews will be held in London. Please send full cv which will be forwarded to Bermuda unopened quoting Ref: R2957/TT.

## PA

PA Advertising

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

## LAYTONS BRISTOL

Established 21 partner firm with offices in London, Lancashire and Bristol requires:

1. Recently qualified solicitor for company and commercial work involving company acquisition, disposal and reorganisation liquidations and receiverships and general commercial advice. A limited amount of commercial conveyancing would be involved.
2. Newly qualified solicitors to carry out general non-contentious work mainly for commercial clients.

The salaries will be above average according to experience. The office is expanding and partnership prospects exist for the right applicant.

Apply to: Anthony Harris, Laytons, 35/36 Broad Street, Bristol BS1 2EQ with C.V.

## International Banking

Clifford-Turner wishes to recruit two solicitors for its Banking Department.

The applicants should have a good academic background and not less than two years experience in international banking and financial work.

There will be definite opportunities for the successful applicants to work in one of the firms offices in the Middle or Far East. Please apply in writing to the Staff Partner, P. G. Jacobs.

**CLIFFORD-TURNER**

Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY.

## WIGGIN AND CO TAXATION

We are a firm of solicitors specialising in personal and commercial financial matters, with a strong international emphasis. We are seeking two young Solicitors to assist the existing partners. The successful applicants will have had relevant experience, probably in the City, but will be seeking the opportunity to continue their chosen area of work in congenial surroundings outside London, but with access to a technologically advanced office. Salary at or above the London rates.

Application terms: T. W. OSBORNE, Wiggins and Co., The Quadrangle, Imperial Square, Chalfont, Gloucestershire, GL50 1YX. (Tel. 0242 519111)

#### CHICHESTER WEST SUSSEX

Newly or recently admitted Solicitor required to assist the Partner at our busy Chichester office. Good opportunity to gain experience and real prospects. CV to COOLE and HADDOCK, 38 East Street, Chichester, West Sussex.

# General Appointments

## Taxation Manager

Salary Circa £22,000 plus Car

We require a Senior Inspector of Taxes to head the Taxation Department in London of the U.K.'s largest reinsurance company. Consideration will also be given to Chartered Accountants with the necessary international taxation experience. The appointment has arisen because of a promotion within the Group. It is unlikely that anyone in their very early thirties will have gained the required experience.

The successful male or female applicant will be required to demonstrate a high level of personal initiative, especially in the area of group tax planning, in a fast moving and highly innovative business. Responsibility will be to the Head of the Finance Division on a very interesting range of world-wide corporate tax matters concerning, primarily, our own Group affairs but, increasingly those of our clients with which we transact business. In addition to Company taxes there will also be an involvement with both VAT and DLT and whilst experience in these areas is desirable it is not essential. It will also be necessary to liaise with the Taxation Management of the Group's Holding Company.

Staff benefits include low interest mortgage facilities; non-contributory life assurance and pension scheme and free medical insurance, plus company car.

Please write giving full details of your career to date to:

Mr. T. W. Manley, Personnel Manager,  
The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company plc,  
Moorefields House, Moorefields,  
London EC2Y 9AL.

## EDITORS

Central London

Oyez Longman, the legal and tax publishing specialists of the Longman Group have vacancies for Editors to work on an interesting range of law and tax related publishing.

Applicants should be graduates, preferably with a relevant professional qualification and experience. Previous publishing experience, whilst not essential, is desirable, since it is expected that two of the appointments will be at a senior level, entailing responsibility for defined list management and development.

We offer an attractive salary together with good benefits package, including relocation assistance where appropriate.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with current salary to:-

Jenny Martin, Personnel Manager,  
Longman Group Limited,  
21-27 Lamb's Conduit Street,  
London, WC1N 3NJ.

**Oyez Longman**

Legal Appointments

are featured every TUESDAY





